

Polish Reform Caught in Limbo U.S. Aim: Jaruzelski Has Failed to Find a Political Constituency Tank Cuts By Soviets

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — The failure of a national referendum to win a popular mandate for economic and political change in Poland has confronted the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski with a familiar and seemingly intractable political problem: the absence in the country of a constituency willing to back the general's attempts at liberalization.

Now, the failure of the Communist leadership to persuade more than 46 percent of the electorate to vote for its two referendum proposals has battered the hopes Gen-

eral Jaruzelski had of building a mass political movement behind his program. At the same time, the result has made clear that Poles are not ready to accept the price increases and other austerity measures that were part of the plan.

As a result, the Polish leader may be forced to repeat the dismal pattern of overseeing policies half put into effect and half thwarted, which has dogged his government since 1982 and which he vowed to break. Without public support,

with uncertainty in Moscow and with domestic conservatives on the offensive, General Jaruzelski may simply be hemmed in.

Plan Is Offered To NATO as Step In Negotiations

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has developed a new negotiating approach on conventional arms that would require Soviet-bloc nations to reduce the number of their tanks and artillery pieces to NATO levels — a cut of more than 50 percent.

The new approach was presented for review in general terms last week at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels. U.S. officials said Monday, the United States and its NATO allies are discussing proposals in talks next year on reducing conventional arms in the region from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The talks have assumed special importance because of the prospective signing of the treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Critics of the treaty have said

it will leave the Soviet Union with a large advantage in conventional forces at the same time the Western allies are removing an element of their nuclear deterrence.

U.S. officials said they would try to rectify the imbalance by seeking large reductions in Warsaw Pact weapons that are deemed especially threatening.

In his televised interview on Monday, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, repeated earlier assertions that there is a "certain asymmetry, both in forces and armaments," that Moscow is prepared to address in the new talks "without delay."

Some U.S. experts have questioned whether such one-sided reductions in conventional arms would be negotiable.

The new American approach would set equal limits on the number of tanks and artillery pieces. The limits would be set at current NATO levels. Some American officials said the United States might agree to set limits at slightly below NATO levels, as West German officials are said to have suggested.

If a limit is set at current NATO levels, the Warsaw Pact would be required to reduce its force of tanks from about 48,000 to about 20,000. The Warsaw Pact also would have to reduce the number of artillery pieces from about 36,000 to about 15,000.

Some U.S. officials said the American approach might be expanded in light of the NATO discussions to include an additional limit on the number of weapons in the central part of Europe.

No limits would be sought on tactical aircraft, an area where NATO has a technological advantage over the Warsaw Pact.



Cho Chong Kun, the president of Korean Air, waiting in a Thai police helicopter during the search for the missing airliner, which was found Tuesday in Burma near the Thai border.

Sabotage Evidence Mounts

Suspect in Crash Of Korean Plane Commits Suicide

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — A man and woman suspected of planting a bomb aboard a Korean Air jet that crashed in Burma took poison capsules Tuesday at Bahrain airport in a suicide attempt, and the man died, officials said.

The woman fell unconscious but was expected to survive to face interrogation on what role, if any, she and the older man played in sending Flight 858 with 115 people aboard crashing Sunday into a rebel-controlled area of Burma near the Thai border.

The 69-year-old man and a 27-year-old woman — both apparently Japanese — poisoned themselves as they sat in detention for traveling on false passports.

South Korean officials said Tuesday in Seoul that they suspected the couple may have planted a bomb aboard the jet before they got off with only carry-on bags in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates, the last stop before the crash.

They said they believed the two were affiliated with a group in Japan that supported North Korea. But they said it is also possible that the Japanese Red Army, a small radical group with members living in North Korea and the Middle East, was involved.

A senior official in Bahrain said there were conflicting reports of whether the man and woman were affiliated with the Japanese Red Army.

The man, traveling under the name Shinichi Hachiya, died. The woman, identified as Mayumi Hachiya, his daughter, was said to be in serious condition at a Bahrain hospital.

A senior official in Bahrain said the couple was stopped by immigration authorities when a routine computer check showed that the woman was carrying a forged passport.

The senior Japanese diplomat in Bahrain, Takao Natsume, said that the man and woman were sitting on a bench in an interrogation room as immigration officials checked the passports, took out packets of cigarettes.

"They took poison capsules out of the cigarettes and swallowed them," Mr. Natsume said. "Within seconds, they fell down and their bodies became stiff."

Their suicidal actions while in custody led officials to suspect that they were involved in an act of sabotage against the Korean Air Boeing 707.

The two Japanese were the only passengers to get off the flight when it stopped in Abu Dhabi, en route from Bangkok to Seoul. The same day, the couple traveled from Abu Dhabi to Dubai, where they boarded a plane to Bahrain.

From Bahrain, they apparently planned to take a flight to Rome via Amman, Jordan.

West German shares fell back from a firmer opening to end with only small gains as initial optimism about the firmer dollar and moves to boost West German growth.

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U.K. and U.S. Assail French-Iranian Deal

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, angered by France's decision to release an Iranian accused of involvement in a wave of terrorist bombings in Paris, said Tuesday that the matter is "bound to come up" when she meets Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, at the European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen this weekend.

The Iranian, Wahid Gerdji, an embassy interpreter, was released in apparent exchange for two Frenchmen held hostage by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon and for the release of the first secretary of the French Embassy in Tehran, whom the Iranians had been holding as a bargaining counter.

The United States also criticized French behavior in unusually harsh terms on Tuesday, with the chief State Department spokesman suggesting that hostage-taking had been rewarded.

In the House of Commons in London, Leon Brittan, a former government minister, denounced the "deeply deplorable French hostage deal," and Mrs. Thatcher repeated that she agreed that "treating with terrorists only leads to more kidnappings and more violence."

The best make clear that you will never give in to their demands," she said. "That has been and will continue to be our policy."

When she meets Mr. Chirac, she said, "The matter is bound to come up — and I shall reiterate what our policy is. I believe it is the best one and the only one to defeat terrorism."

British and American officials said the deal appeared to breach agreements made by France at the European Community summit meeting a year ago and at the Group of Seven economic summit meeting in Venice last June to stand firm with its allies against terrorism. The European nations agreed to make "no concessions

under duress to terrorists or their sponsors."

"The ideal of a Europe united against terrorism has been betrayed," said The Times in an editorial reflecting government thinking.

In Paris, the British ambassador, Sir Ewen Fergusson, called at the Foreign Ministry to find out why France had decided to release Mr. Gerdji, who was suspected by the French authorities of involvement in the bombings in Paris in September 1986 in which 13 persons were killed and more than 100 injured.

France blockaded the Iranian Embassy on June 30 after Mr. Gerdji took refuge there and refused a judge's summons to appear for questioning. France broke diplomatic relations with Tehran on July 17 after the Iranians blockaded Paul Torri, the French first secretary, and eight other diplomats in their embassy in Tehran. Both blockades were lifted after Mr. Gerdji appeared before an investigating judge in Paris on Sunday and was flown by private jet to Karachi, where he was exchanged for Mr. Torri.

Mr. Gerdji's departure was also seen as being linked with the release Friday of two of the five French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

A spokesman for Mr. Chirac denied a report in the British newspaper The Independent that the deal included the supply by France of naval and radar spare parts that Iran critically needs to continue its war with Iraq. But officials acknowledged that France and Iran were moving toward a resolution of a dispute over a \$1 billion loan France made by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, with an installment of \$330 million likely to be paid this week. Mr. Chirac earlier denied that France had paid a ransom for the hostages' release.

British officials privately said the French deal would make it more difficult for the United States to demand that France and Iran make "no concessions

under duress to terrorists or their sponsors."

See DEAL, Page 6

Menachem Begin, Silent, Awaits History's Judgment

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — He came out again a few days ago to make his annual visit to the grave. He trekked up the hillside on a dirt path under gray skies, recited the kaddish, and scattered a fistful of pebbles. Then he walked down to the waiting car to be whisked back to the safety and isolation of his apartment. 15 minutes away.

The usual crowd was there, several dozen well-wishers, former comrades, government officials, old friends, relatives. He accepted their greetings, nodded occasionally, but shook hands with no one.

He was dressed in a dark blue suit with a crisp white shirt and a striped tie. A black fedora shaded his eyes and hid his expression from the cameras and the colleagues. His skin was pale yellow, the color of flesh that seldom sees the sun. There were blotchy red razor scrapes on his thin cheeks. His eyes looked hollow. He stood unaided at the grave site, but his two daughters took his arms to help him make the slow walk up and down the hill.

In an hour it was over. The Peugeot carried him back to 1 Zernach St. The crowd — the solemn disciples, the tight-tipped plainclothesmen, the voracious Israeli photographers jockeying for a last shot — drifted off. Menachem Begin's yearly pilgrimage to the grave of Aliza, his wife of 43 years, was over.

But not his mourning. It has been five years since Aliza died, 5 and a half years since the invasion of Lebanon, four years since he was elected prime minister. "I cannot go to the grave," he retreated to the isolation of his residence where he has lived ever since in a self-imposed exile.

The day before Mr. Begin's cemetery visit, Israelis marked another event in their recent history. It was the 10th anniversary of Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. There were speeches and dinners and symposiums, sober reflections and nostalgic reminiscences, a laced with bitterness and longing for the days of big men and bold rhetoric. Mr. Begin was one of those men, a crucial if recalcitrant participant in the passion and the glory of Camp David. Yet his name



Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin visiting his wife's grave this year.

seldom came up in the observations. When they did mention it, Israelis spoke of Mr. Begin as they spoke of Sadat: in the past tense.

Yet Menachem Begin lives. The former prime minister, who is 74, reads the newspapers every morning, answers the phone, sees relatives and, on occasion, old friends. His secretary says he has ventured outside his well-kept apartment in

Jerusalem's western suburbs exactly nine times in the past four years — four times to visit Aliza's grave, five for treatment by his personal physician at a nearby hospital.

His exile is linked to a war that still haunts the nation. The 1982 Lebanon invasion, his proud crusade, became a quagmire in which more than 600 Israelis died and Israel's reputation was dragged

through the mud of Sabra and Chatila, the refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinians died at the hands of Christian militiamen while Israeli soldiers stood by. Mr. Begin, it is said, feels responsible.

Many in Israel blame Mr. Begin's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, for deceiving Mr. Begin — and the entire cabinet — into believing Israeli forces would halt at a prearranged point 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the border, when in fact Mr. Sharon had always planned to push all the way to Beirut.

In a three-hour stream-of-consciousness lecture before a Tel Aviv audience last summer, Mr. Sharon denied all the charges that have been festering for five years and presented his own history of the invasion and its consequences.

Despite urging from several friends, Mr. Sharon chose not to challenge Mr. Sharon's account. In fact, friends say, while he may once have expressed despair over the course of the war, Mr. Begin feels no remorse.

"There's certainly no guilt," says Hani Hasten, former head of the American branch of Mr. Begin's Herut political party and a long-time friend who sees him regularly. "He's satisfied he did the right thing. He talks a lot about his days as prime minister and he sounds just like he did then."

But a one-time close aide, Aryeh Naor, a former cabinet secretary, says things are not that simple. Begin the commander in chief will never blame Sharon the subordinate, for what happened in Lebanon, Mr. Naor says, but Begin the man will never be reconciled to the alleged deception and losses.

"He doesn't feel guilty, but he feels responsible, and he feels betrayed," Mr. Naor says. "He'll never be reconciled to the losses."

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For the same reason the local police station didn't want to renew Mr. Schultz's residence permit, and presents for the Mr. Schultz's children that were guaranteed Christmas delivery last year finally arrived on Jan. 4 and March 11.

"No mail order house wants to deal with us," Mr. Schultz says. While awaiting a permanent name, Voie AW15 was not even given a temporary street sign so no one can find it.

"When you leave the Métro, you'll pass the tabac and the photo lab on Rue de la Procession, which means you're getting close. Watch out for the railway bridge and then..."

Mr. Schultz's voice trails off. "Usually I just tell people to telephone when they get to the neighborhood and I come down and meet them."

Voie AW15, which used to be near the now eradicated Passage Falguère, is one of several streets hewn out for the new housing and shopping complexes on the edge of the 14th and 15th arrondissements where Montparnasse has been so profitably and ruthlessly modernized. Like other examples of modern Paris planning, it is a desolate sight.

While the big changes in the city are being made, Mr. Schultz is not appearing on his official lists.

See PARIS, Page 2

A Rueful Glance Ahead At New Face of Paris

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like the city itself, the street names of Paris offer every pleasure: poetic (Rue du Cherche-Midi), intimate (23 street names begin with the word "petite"), military (13 are named after colonels and 64 after generals from Anselme to Zaratoff), bucolic (Rue des Petits-Champs), literary (Voltaire alone has given his name to a boulevard, street, quai, cité and impasse, or dead end), spiritual (Rue de l'Assommoir) and criminal (Rue des Mauvais-Garçons).

Poets sing the streets of Paris, tourists buy reproductions of the blue street signs. All Paris history is there in a name, so thick of what it must be like to live on a street named AW15.

An American photographer named John Schultz and his French wife, Bernadette, and their neighbors in a new housing complex have lived on Voie AW15, or AW15 road, in central Paris for two years — a name so improbable and so tentative sounding that taxi drivers won't go near it and even the local tax man doesn't want to take Mr. Schultz's money because Voie AW15 does not appear on his official lists.

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See PARIS, Page 2

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Soviet TV Deletes Mention of Raisa

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In a broadcast Tuesday of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's interview with an American television reporter, Tom Brokaw of NBC News, Soviet television retained discussions of arms control, human rights and Afghanistan, but censored the indication Mr. Gorbachev discusses top government affairs with his wife, Raisa.

Mr. Gorbachev's answers on such sensitive topics such as the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Jewish emigration were broadcast in full.

Mrs. Gorbachev's stylish clothes and appearances with her husband have caused grumbling in Soviet society.

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FOR ADVERTISING

Yale Scholar Wrote for Pro-Nazi Paper

Belgian Discovery of Articles Shocks Colleagues of the Late Paul de Man

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Documents have disclosed that Paul de Man, a Yale University professor who was considered one of the most brilliant intellectuals of his generation, wrote for an anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi newspaper in Belgium during World War II. The finding has stunned scholars.

Mr. de Man died at age 65 in December 1984. He was Sterling Professor of the Humanities at Yale, a post reserved for the university's brightest luminaries. Venerated as a teacher and scholar, he was the originator of a controversial theory of language that some say may place him among the great thinkers of his age.

A researcher in Belgium has found at least 100 previously unknown articles that Mr. de Man, who was born in Belgium, wrote in 1941 and 1942 for Le Soir, then a pro-Nazi newspaper. One of the articles addresses the question of whether Jews "pollute" modern fiction.

Several scholars predicted the information would fan the debate over the ethical implications of Mr. de Man's theories and method, known as "deconstruction."

Deconstructionism views language as a slippery and inherently false medium that always reflects the biases of its users.

"I was pained and saddened to learn of these writings," said Michael Hertz, a professor of humanities at Johns Hopkins University.

who was a close friend of Mr. de Man. "They seem so at odds with the sense of the person I knew later on."

At a memorial service for Mr. de Man, A. Bartlett Giamatti, then president of Yale, eulogized him as a "tremendous light for humane life and learning" after whom "nothing for us will ever be the same."

A Belgian graduate student, Ortwin de Graef, found in libraries last summer nearly 100 book reviews, concert notes and essays that Mr. de Man wrote for Le Soir.

At least one article, "The Jews and Contemporary Literature," strikes researchers as anti-Semitic, appearing in a special supplement on Jews in the March 4, 1941, edition. Next to the essay is a caricature of Jews with horns and claws who, wearing prayer shawls, pray that "Jehovah will confound the gentiles."

"It shows the strength of our Western intellectuals that they could protect from Jewish influence a sphere as representative of the culture at large as literature," Mr. de Man wrote. "Despite the lingering Semitism in all our civilization, literature showed that its essential nature was healthy."

Professor Raoul Hilberg, a Holocaust historian at the University of Vermont, said almost all educated Belgians knew by 1941 or, at the latest, 1942 that Jews were being sent eastward to be exterminated.

Some scholars said, however, that they detected anti-Nazi nuances in Mr. de Man's favorable reviews of Jewish authors such as Kafka or the French historian Daniel Halévy.

Others defended him as having been a young man, influenced perhaps by an uncle, Henri de Man, who was a minister in the collaborationist Belgian government.

Paul de Man quit the newspaper in 1942 and worked in publishing until he left in 1947 for the United States, where he worked at various publishing and bookselling jobs. He became a graduate student at Harvard in 1952.

Attempts to reach Mr. de Man's widow, Patricia, were unsuccessful.

The articles appear to go to the heart of the debates over Mr. de Man's work at Yale, colleagues said. His critics have labeled deconstructionism a nihilistic philosophy that makes moral or political beliefs impossible.

"It seems to me deconstruction is anti-historical," said R.W.B. Lewis, professor of American Studies at Yale. "It encourages skepticism about almost anything in the realm of human experience. That's one of the things I hold against it."

Mr. de Man's colleagues have decided to publish the Belgian articles in a special issue of the Oxford Literary Review next year, and to solicit comment from about 50 scholars among those who support and those who oppose Mr. de Man's work, Mr. Hertz said.

James Baldwin Is Dead of Cancer at 63

By Lee A. Daniels

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — James Baldwin, whose passionate, intensely personal essays in the 1950s and '60s on racial discrimination helped break down America's color barrier, died of cancer on Monday night at his home in southern France. He was 63.

Mr. Baldwin's brother, David, was with him at his home in St. Paul de Vence when he died, according to Cynthia Packard, a friend and former assistant to the author, who said she had talked with David by telephone on Monday night.

At least in the early years of his career, Mr. Baldwin saw himself primarily as a novelist. But it is his essays that arguably constitute his most substantial contribution to literature.

Mr. Baldwin published his three most important collections of essays — "Notes of a Native Son" (1955), "Nobody Knows My Name" (1961) and "The Fire Next Time" (1963) — during the years when the civil rights movement was exploding across the American South.

Some critics said his language

was sometimes too elliptical, his indictments sometimes too sweeping. But then, Mr. Baldwin's prose, with its apocalyptic tone — a legacy of his early exposure to religious fundamentalism — and its passionate yet distanced sense of advocacy, seemed perfect for a period in which blacks in the South lived under continual threat of racial violence.

Mr. Baldwin had moved to France in the late 1940s to escape what he felt was the stifling racial bigotry of America.

Nonetheless, although France remained his permanent residence, Mr. Baldwin in later years described himself as a "commuter" rather than an expatriate.

Despite the prominent role he played in the civil rights movement in the early 1960s — not only in writing about race relations but in organizing various protest actions — Mr. Baldwin always rejected the label of "leader" or "spokesman."

Instead, he described himself as one whose mission was to "bear witness to the truth."

"A spokesman assumes that he is speaking for others," he told Julius Lester, a faculty colleague at the University of Massachusetts at

Amherst, in an interview in The New York Times Book Review in 1984. "I never assumed that I could. What I tried to do, or to interpret and make clear was that no society can smash the social contract and be exempt from the consequences, and the consequences are chaos for everybody in the society."

Despite his undeniable powers as an essayist, his novels and plays drew decidedly mixed reviews.

But the reception accorded his other works was at best lukewarm, and his frank discussion of homosexuality in "Giovanni's Room" (1956) and in "Another Country" (1962) drew criticism from within and outside the civil rights movement.

In a celebrated polemic in the late 1960s, Eldridge Cleaver, then a member of the Black Panther Party, asserted that the novels illustrated Mr. Baldwin's "agonizing, total hatred of blacks."

Mr. Baldwin's other works included the novel "Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone," the stage plays "Blues for Mr. Charlie," and "The Amen Corner," and "The Evidence of Things Not Seen," a long essay on the murders

of 28 black children in Atlanta in 1980 and 1981.

James Baldwin was born in 1924 in Harlem. He was a precocious writer, and by his early twenties was publishing reviews and essays in such publications as The New Leader, The Nation, Commentary and Partisan Review.

Yet, Mr. Baldwin was among the last one would have initially marked for a leadership role in a national movement. Soft-spoken, with a manner of speaking that mirrored his complex writing style, and physically slight, he thought of himself for many years as ugly and wrote poignantly of his struggle to accept the way he looked.

DEATH NOTICE

LORD, ON NOVEMBER 27 peacefully in hospital in London. Basil David, dearly loved son of Mavis and father of Christopher, Anna-Rita, Nicky, Julian and Nicole. Funeral service at Farn Street Church, 114 Mount Street, London W1 on Thursday 3 December at 10:30 a.m. followed by cremation at Putney Vale SW15 at 12:30 p.m. Flowers to J.H. Kenyon Ltd. 49 Marlow Road W8 Tel: (01) 9370757



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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Backward in Malaysia

Malaysia has been a singular favorite of diplomats, travelers and investors, a stable and flourishing country with regular elections and lively public debate. But corruption and ethnic tensions, manageable in boom times, are now festering, and the government has responded with dreadfully familiar steps: detention without trial, a ban on rallies, tightened security.

Now Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad proposes harsh press laws that would stifle opposition. He says he acts to safeguard democracy and economic stability. Can he have any inkling how powerfully these gag rules and his other strong-arm tactics speak to the outsiders who have been so important to Malaysia's success?

Mr. Mahathir was re-elected in 1986 by a record majority and vowed to set about improving Malaysia's troubled economy. But revolt soon broke out within his own party. In April he barely escaped losing his party leadership, and thus his office. Since then he has been tightening his grip on the press and the judicial system. In police raids late in October, 100 people were detained

without trial. Three newspapers were closed. The proposals now before Parliament would end any hope of an independent press or free speech. The government would be free to determine what "alarms public opinion" or is against the country's national interests. There would be no judicial appeal. The power to close newspapers and jail publishers, writers and public critics would be virtually unlimited.

Increasingly, people compare Mr. Mahathir and the former Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos. These comparisons have not escaped the Malaysian leader's attention. He greets them with sarcasm. "How many people have I shot?" he has asked reporters who raised the question.

Mr. Mahathir is not shooting people, but he is destroying democracy by undermining its institutions and shutting off debate. Perhaps if he understands how these actions repel many people around the world who have admired and invested in Malaysia, he might yet persuade Parliament not to approve the new press laws.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Price of Hostages

France, with other European countries, is firmly committed to limiting the spread of Iranian influence by arms or ideology. The French participate in the escort of Gulf shipping threatened by Iran, support the United Nations effort aimed at halting the Iranian invasion of Iraq and come second in arms sales to Iraq, after the Soviet Union. Yet in one aspect, hostages, they pursue a contrary policy of accommodating Iran.

The public has been actively bent on recovery of the 10 French citizens taken hostage by Iran-orientated terrorists operating in Lebanon. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is running for president, has made their recovery a personal priority.

Are the French paying too high a price? Not for the first time, the question arose during the weekend after the sixth and seventh hostages were released. It was the way the "war of the hostages" came to an end. In this six-month test of wills, French police had bottled up Iran's embassy, where an Iranian suspect in a deadly wave of bombings had taken refuge, and Iranian authorities then bottled up France's embassy, garibing the offense by accusing a diplomat of spying. On Sunday the French whisked the Iranian suspect through a perfunctory hearing in an ostensibly independent French court and flew him out of the country, while

the Iranians passed the French diplomat through a hearing in Tehran and flew him out, too. Diplomatic relations, broken last July, are to be restored, and there is talk of France paying off the remaining two-thirds of a \$1 billion loan tendered by the late Shah. There is talk, too, of the return of the three French hostages still in Lebanon.

At an earlier stage in this sequence, we criticized the French government for caving in to terrorists — word of arms deals and leniency was being bandied about at that time. Our criticism was terribly excited, as we recall it, and, we of course thought, devastating. To our considerable humiliation it was followed in a matter of days by the disclosure that the United States, in the name of cultivating Iranian moderates, had undertaken an exchange of arms for hostages — a violation of policy, sense and dignity extending far beyond anything attributed to the French. This time around, discretion bids Americans leave questioning of French policy to the French, most of whom seem pleased enough to get back the two hostages and not too concerned by the cost. Still, it can only be a matter of regret that another tear has been made in the fabric of respect for law and democratic institutions that is the West's pride.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Haitians Need Help

When Sunday's election in Haiti was voided, it shattered hopes for democracy and denied Haitians their first chance in 30 years to elect a president. The culprits are General Henri Namphy's junta, and the murderous Tontons Macoute thugs whose rampages gave the junta the pretext it needed to call off the vote.

The Reagan administration seems finally to have caught up with reality, and is suspending all but humanitarian aid to Haiti until the junta rescind elections. Depending on how much is actually cut, this begins to atone for past wishful thinking about the general and his ability to protect democrats from gangs loyal to the deposed president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier.

The danger remains that better-off neighbors will shun off impoverished and anarchic Haiti as a hopeless case, and thus doom Haitians to life under dictatorships. Doing so also would shamefully betray Haitian democrats who returned after decades in exile to fight for freedom and human rights. It would undermine Washington's protestations on the need for free elections in Nicaragua.

Here is an opportunity for Latin American leaders to show that they care about democracy, and to demonstrate their seriousness about wanting to play a greater role in hemispheric affairs.

Democracy flourishes in the English-

speaking West Indies, as it does in the Dominican Republic, Haiti's Hispanic neighbor. With the right kind of external encouragement, an elected succession is possible in Haiti. Even would-be dictators realize Haiti's desperate need for international help, and that gives outsiders leverage.

Washington has taken the right first step in linking renewed help to a renewed commitment to elections. The next step should be to consider more direct action by Latin American democracies, perhaps even an inter-American force to help keep the peace and oversee the election. As matters stand, the junta cannot or will not do the job.

Outside intervention is a drastic step. But Latin Americans themselves, at a summit meeting in Mexico that ended on Sunday, lamented the moribund nature of the Organization of American States. If nothing can be done for Haiti, then what can a revitalized OAS do? Turning to the OAS is preferable to doing nothing, or certainly to direct intervention by the United States, which was tried from 1915 to 1934.

Washington may well lose sight of Haiti as Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan approaches. That would only compound Sunday's tragedy. There is no excuse, however, for other neighbors to offer lamentations and do nothing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Anger Over the Hostage Deal

[Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher is said to be furious about the French hostage deal with Iran. She should be, for it further undermines, perhaps fatally, the West's avowed policy of never negotiating with terrorists and their friends.

The release of an Iranian Embassy "official" suspected of being behind the 1986 Paris bombings that killed 13 people, and the lack of resolve that it bespeaks, is too high a price to pay for the dubious benefits of restored political links with Iran.

Western policy is now almost in ruins. The rot started with President Reagan's "arms for hostages" caper. Since then, the governments of West Germany and even South Korea have done their own deals.

We may free today's hostages. But only at the price of ensuring thereby that new hostages will be seized tomorrow. Every Westerner in the Middle East would be at risk. This is why Britain will not deal. And why France, in the name of humanity, should not have done so.

—The Daily Mail (London).

The ideal of a Europe united against terrorism has been betrayed. After the release of the two French hostages, pressure will inevitably increase on Britain to negotiate for the release of the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Terry Waite. So long as Britain refuses to bargain for so valuable a hostage — however callous such a refusal may seem when others, across the Channel, are rejecting — the terrorists cannot be confident of success. The principle of not giving in to terrorists is still worth upholding. Since Mr. Waite, no British has been taken hostage.

—The Times (London).

In trading a suspected terrorist for innocent citizens, the motives were impeccable, but the means dishonourable and the consequences literally incalculable. The narrow self-interest that prompted the French action is underlined by the insistence [of French officials] that normal relations with Iran can only be resumed when all French hostages have been released. By implication, the fate of other nations' hostages is a matter of no interest to Paris.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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For Revived U.S.-Soviet Entente in the Middle East

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — When on Nov. 29, 1947, the president of the United Nations General Assembly announced the result of the vote on the UN partition plan restoring Jewish statehood in the ancient homeland of the Hebrew nation, members of the Jewish delegation felt elation, but also foreboding.

Chaim Weizmann, the head of our delegation, saw in the decision the consummation of his lifelong struggle for the return of his people to Zion. Moshe Sharett, who directed the diplomatic effort, accepted the compromise as the only means available to secure international legitimation for Israel's fight for independence. Jews felt that the days of redemption from dispersion and exile were coming after 2,000 years of suffering.

David Ben-Gurion, the ranking Jewish leader, while hailing the UN decision, perceived the possibility of war as prepared for it.

The Palestinian delegation, repre-

sented the Arab Higher Committee of the Mufti of Jerusalem, rejected the UN decision with scorn. Jamal Hussein, chairman of the Palestinian group, proclaimed that "the line of partition will be a line of blood and fire." His call heralded the longest armed conflict in modern history.

It began with widespread Arab attacks throughout the country, provoking forceful Jewish counterattacks. On May 14, 1948, the day Israel proclaimed its independence, the Arab League officially informed the UN Security Council of its decision to send armies into Palestine to thwart the partition plan.

It was the first and last official declaration of war addressed to the United Nations. Since then, member states have dispensed with that Old World courtesy, apparently supposing that a declaration of war — but not the conduct of war — is a viola-

tion of their UN Charter obligations. When the Arab armies began the fight 40 years ago they were confronted by 600,000 Jews living in the country. The Jews fought not only to defend their young state but for the survival of its citizens. Israel prevailed, losing 6,000 of its fighting youth.

Since then Israel has established itself as a vibrant nation, gathering multitudes of its dispersed people, building a modern society with its achievements and shortcomings, developing a scientific potential, forging a strong military arm for its defense and cultivating its spiritual patrimony.

With the exception of Egypt, which opted out after 30 years of costly and futile warfare, the Arab states still maintain the state of war, some actively and others passively. Five major wars have been the result. Although Israel emerged victorious from all of them, it failed to gain peace. Peace

eluded both sides because the Arabs clung to the belief that Israel was a passing phenomenon and because Israel's vital military power was not matched by comparable political and economic strength. Every victory, while extending Israel's hold over the country, aggravated the problem of controlling an increasingly antagonistic Arab population.

Now the mood and outlook in important parts of the Arab domain are changing. There is a growing realization that a military solution to the conflict is impossible in the foreseeable future. That notion was strengthened by President Anwar Sadat's audacious initiative 10 years ago, which brought peace between Egypt and Israel and fundamentally altered the Arab-Israeli equation.

There is also a growing awareness among Palestinians that they themselves will have to come to terms with Israel, if they want to attain a mutually acceptable arrangement for a self-governing status.

The recent Arab summit meeting in Amman demonstrated convincingly the shift of priorities in the Arab world. The preoccupation with Israel has been eclipsed by anxiety over the outcome of the struggle between Islamic fanaticism and Arab nationalism. The Arabs are beginning to see Israel more as an unwelcome but inevitable reality than as an actual threat.

Forty years are a fleeting moment in history, but the last 40 have been enough for revolutionary changes in most fields of human endeavor. The race between swiftly changing realities and the advance of rationality in social and political behavior will determine the fate of generations to come. Winning this race is the challenge to enlightened statesmanship.

In the momentous struggle between Islamic fundamentalism and Arab nationalism, rationality is gaining ground in the Arab world. The Arab states, Israel and the major powers are reassessing their policies. The Arabs seem to realize that perpetuation of the conflict is self-defeating and that living with Israel may be safer and more beneficial than fighting against it.

Israel feels strongly that its problem is not winning wars but achieving peace. Forward-looking leaders and citizens realize that it is not the size of the nation's territory but the composition, quality and spirit of its inhabitants that will determine its future as a state of Jewish creativity, democratic vitality and moral fortitude.

As for the superpowers, awareness has grown that in a region as volatile as the Middle East, promoting stability and cooperating in quenching the fires is safer than fanning them.

Forty years ago the United States and the Soviet Union voted together for the UN resolution recognizing Jewish and Arab rights to sovereign statehood in partitioned Palestine. Although differing in their motives they were united in action. The present perils and promising prospects in the Middle East call for renewed U.S.-Soviet cooperation to promote a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The forthcoming summit meeting could be a new beginning.

The writer, a former director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry and a past ambassador to the United Nations, is author of "Destination Peace — Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

How Are Filipinos Expected to Pay?

By Solita Collas-Monsod

The writer is secretary of economic planning in the Philippines and director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority.

MANILA — With the installation of a democratic government in the Philippines in February 1986 came the admiration and sympathy of the world. Delegations from all over arrived with expressions of support for President Corason Aquino and her administration. The Marcos regime left a legacy of devastation. The economy had contracted by more than 10 percent after adjustment for inflation. Per capita income had fallen by 15 percent to levels of a decade earlier. Industry was operating at less than half of capacity. Ferdinand Marcos and his friends had milked the economy. Corruption was rampant. Some 50 percent of all families were living below the poverty line. Armed insurgency had become a serious problem.

Looking over this was a foreign debt that had ballooned from \$2.7 billion in 1972 to more than \$28 billion in 1986, an amount equivalent to 90 percent of our GNP. Repaying the interest and principal due on this debt required 61 percent of our annual merchandise exports. The loans were accumulated by the Marcos government with the enthusiastic cooperation of financial institutions. While the money did much to increase the personal wealth of Mr. Marcos and his cronies, it did little to improve the productive capacity of the Philippines.

When the dust from all the fact-finding missions from abroad cleared this year, the Philippines found itself with the prospect of having to pay out to foreign bank and government creditors in the next six years — even under a new restructuring agreement concluded in March — \$18 billion more than the country could expect in financial assistance.

The Philippines, we realize, can only attain stability and sustainable growth if two conditions are met. The

first is that we put in place the economic, political and social reforms that will allow the most efficient use and equitable distribution of resources. The second is that our creditors and aid sources consent to lighten the burden of servicing the foreign debt sufficiently to leave us enough resources for domestic use and distribution. Yet at a time when we need fresh infusions of money from abroad to repair the devastation in the Philippines, we are being required to pay out at a rate of more than 6 percent of GNP, on average, for 1986 and 1987, everyone highlighted the fact that we would be receiving \$2.7 billion, all from official sources. No one seems to have noticed that we would, in the same period, be paying out \$5.7 billion to official and private creditors. We are being asked to bleed to death.

Obviously, this cannot go on. What is the sense in us instituting economic and other reforms when there are insufficient resources left to use and distribute in the Philippines after such large net transfers abroad?

It may be that the extraordinary patience that President Aquino has shown in trying to secure voluntary cooperation from creditor banks to reduce the big payouts has been mistaken as a sign of weakness that should be exploited. But let me set the record straight. She has said repeatedly that growth will take precedence over debt. Our government is committed to honoring its obligations. But if we do not have enough resources, we cannot pay. And without growth there may not be anybody left in the Philippines willing to honor the debt.

We are planning for a 6.5 percent rate of economic growth, on average, over the next few years. That would enable us to regain by 1991 our real per capita income levels of 1981. We have lost half a generation of development, with most of the burden borne by the poor. They cannot be expected to suffer endlessly in silence.

This is adapted from an address to the recent centennial conference of the International Herald Tribune in Singapore.

A Time for Progress in the Middle East

By Daniel Pipes

PHILADELPHIA — Why has the Arab-Israeli conflict disappeared? The conflict is no longer the number one problem in the Middle East. That is the message from Amman, where kings, presidents and emirs from all over the Arab world met Nov. 8 to 11.

This realignment is good for the peoples of the Middle East. And it improves America's opportunity to exert influence in the region.

For the first time since the Arab League was founded in 1945, the leaders agreed that the conflict with Israel mattered less than something else: the Iraq-Iran war. Except for a decision permitting formal relations with Egypt, all the summit meeting resolutions expressed fears about Iranian aggression — against Iraq, Kuwait and the Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

Symptomatically, the English-language version of the final declaration did not even make the routine reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians.

This change of focus is long overdue, for two reasons. First, pride and passions aside, the Arabs' conflict with Israel is essentially peripheral to most of them. Palestinians are few in number, and nowhere do they starve. The long history of military failure against Israel and the conflict's immense cost make it clear that the obsession with Israel cannot last forever.

The Palestine Liberation Organization seeks political sovereignty, but however vital this goal is to Yasser Arafat, it lacks urgency for other Arabs, especially when compared to the Iranian threat. The Arab states today cannot afford the luxury of devoting their resources to this dream. Arab leaders see no obvious steps to

break out of the current impasse with Israel. None of them likes the way things are, but they have few alternatives. Cooperation with Israel permits Jordan's government slowly to gain access to the West Bank. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt devotes the bulk of his attention to domestic problems. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has not achieved the "strategic parity" with Israel he deemed necessary before taking unilateral action. And, obviously, no one in Lebanon is in a position to do much about Israel.

Second, unlike the conflict with Israel, the war between Iraq and Iran demands concrete and immediate action. That brutal conflict — the fourth largest of the 20th century in numbers of deaths — has the potential to upset the existing order in the Middle East. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has moved Tehran from the periphery to the heart of Middle East politics; his radical ideology and armed forces challenge the very existence of Arab regimes. An Iranian military breakthrough would revitalize the Islamic revolution and threaten all of Iraq's five neighbors. It would lead to an assault on the Western presence in the Middle East and almost certainly disrupt oil supplies.

The Iran-Iraq war drives the main alliances in the region. Damascus is the outpost from Arab politics today, not Cairo, for everyone knows that alliance with Iran endangers the region far more than a peace treaty with Israel. The Arab states have unified more to stop Iranian expansion than they ever did against Israel.

The consequences of these changes go beyond the merely political; they foster a growing mood of political

sobriety in the Arab countries. The excited ideologies and inflated hopes of decades past have soiled and died. After a host of plans — anti-Zionism, Arab unity, Arab socialism — a pragmatic sensibility has gained in strength. A new appreciation of the possible emphasizes economics, democracy and the concerns of daily life.

This sobriety has great importance for the United States. Much improved U.S.-Arab relations can be seen in many places, and extend even to the long hostile Iraqi state. Arab governments are now working with Washington in ways no one would have imagined a few years ago — for example, they are beginning to offer real military cooperation in the Gulf. The old stumbling block of American support for Israel hardly seems to matter now. In effect, a U.S.-Arab alliance against Iran has taken shape.

Within the United States, too, discussion of the Middle East has taken on a new tone. The extreme partisanship that characterizes debate over the Arab-Israeli conflict is giving way to a tactical examination of the Gulf. Palestinians and Israelis arouse intense passions; the Iraqi air force and Iranian army demand sober analysis. A far more sensible discussion of American interests has resulted.

In short, a fundamental shift in Middle East politics is taking place, perhaps the most profound since the Arab states became independent after World War II. Despite the recent revival of Soviet diplomacy in the region, these changes suggest that this is a moment of real opportunity for the United States in the Middle East.

The writer is director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute and editor of *Orbis*, its journal. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Cap Leaves Bad News For Frank

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — Frank Carlucci, the new U.S. defense secretary, faces an impossible task unraveling the knots deliberately left behind by his predecessor, Casper Weinberger. And it is going to have an effect on President Reagan's arms control ambitions, probably heading off his hope for an accord on deep strategic weapons cuts next year.

Insiders say that Mr. Weinberger left behind \$300 billion in unfulfilled military contracts for the next five years, a way of locking in spending on new weapons. Because of the large number of jobs and the many regions affected, and because of Mr. Weinberger's shrewd politicking on congressional patronage, big cuts in this part of the budget will be politically costing no matter who is elected in 1990.

But there will have to be budget cuts if the deficit is to be faced. That means they will be shifted to the wrong place in the Defense Department, stretching out the long run, undermining readiness, preventing adjustments needed for a lower-level strategic balance with the Russians. There are those in the administration convinced that this is the real reason why Mr. Weinberger got before the crunch hit.

His pay answer to any question about his priorities was always to say "We need more of everything." In the time left to the Reagan administration, Mr. Carlucci will not be able to re-establish sound priorities. He will do well if he can cancel some particularly foolish measures, especially a strategic program that flatly contradicts promises made after the 1986 Scowcroft commission report.

Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser, headed a group set by the president to resolve the argument on MX missiles. It came up as a compromise, urging the deployment of 100 of the missiles. More important, it recommended reversing the direction of strategic planning to go smaller instead of ever larger missiles.

The commission exploded the myth of the "window of vulnerability" to advocate more and bigger land-based missiles. After all, Congress only approved 50 MXs, but administration never came up with more than temporary plan for less than 100 and never moved to the age shift for a more mobile, less concentrated, less vulnerable strategic force.

The principle of the Scowcroft recommendation was to increase "target-to-warhead ratio." Reduced size and power of individual U-missiles would oblige the Soviets use many more warheads to try knock them out at once, and the force would reduce the temptation. But instead, the administration introduced a proposal in the Gen. Strategic talks to ban mobile land-based missiles. It has stalled on mobile Midgetman, which was to be the trend against heavy missiles, and arguing for three warheads instead of the single warhead that is the main purpose. It wants to test a submarine missile with 12 warheads instead of the eight foreseen.

All of these are the opposite moves to reduce vulnerability. It would add concentrated destruction power when Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev say that even if today's armaments would be no more than enough to destroy the other. But without a change in stance, some experienced defense officials are convinced that 50 percent would leave America at a disadvantage. These officials complain an informal group that has not organized, but when they surface views will command great weight.

They are not the people who pose arms control by definition, those who would insist on saying to anything Moscow accepts. If are Republicans among them charge that Mr. Reagan is going a strategic arms agreement by May or April "simply to satisfy his ego, without regard for the nation's safety." There are Democrats among them who urge arms control.

But they see President Reagan present approach as one that he leaves the United States by the 1990s with no choice but to adopt one said, "launch on warning, an automatic nuclear war, or an instant strategic defense shield."

These people are discussing the "reservations" that the Senate has ratified of the medium-range missile treaty, as Senator Henry J. Mondt during the SALT-II debate. They fear a rush to agreement in Reagan administration, before the chance to remedy Mr. Weinberger's legacy. There is serious trouble ahead.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Dear Subscribers

NEW YORK — A Kansas paper publishes the following unique reminder to delinquent subscribers: There is a little matter that some of our subscribers have seemingly forgotten entirely. Some of them have made us many promises but have not kept them. To us it is a very important matter — it's necessary in our business. We are very modest and don't like to speak about it.

1912: Chinese Treasures

LONDON — The "Daily Express" understands that negotiations are now in progress which will probably lead to one of the most sensational sales of art treasures that has ever taken place in London. This is none other than the offer at public auction of the wonderful treasures from the Imperial palaces in China which have been in the possession of the Chinese Imperial family for centuries. The collection includes the finest speci-

mens of every form of Chinese porcelain and ceramics and is truly unique. Some of the pieces taken from the looting of the Summer Palace in Peking in the "Boxer" rising go back at least three thousand years.

1937: Hayti Protests

WASHINGTON — The claim that the actual number of Haytiens "sacred by Dominican forces" during the October border row was 5,000 and 6,000 was made to (Dec. 1) by Georges Leger, Hay Foreign Minister. He arrived plane to confer with Sumner W. Assistant Secretary of State. Haytian Minister accused the Dominican Republic of endeavoring "to hide the facts" in the case. SALAMANCA — General Frascor Franco's government has been organized by Yugoslavia. Yugoslav makes the ninth country to recognize General Franco. The others are Germany, Albania, Guatemala, Ecuador, Switzerland, Portugal and Ju-

مكتبة النجف

OPINION

Someone Must Intervene to Rescue Haiti

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Once more the United States confronts a basic reality of international life: intervention in the affairs of another country. The ethical and political question about Haiti is not whether to intervene but when and how.

It is Haitians, not Americans, who are murdering other Haitians and trying to shove the country back into the perpetual nightmare of terror and despotism. But the involvement of the United States in the Haitian horror is so deep

decades of support for the monstrous Duvalier father and son. Then, failure to follow through on the overdue ouster of the young despot with a planned American effort to make sure tyranny was followed by freedom, not a turnover of the country to his killer squads.

Americans will support armed intervention in Haiti, I believe, despite their wariness about using military power. Americans will see it as it will be — a rescue operation painful to the sufferers and the saviors, but morally correct.

And perhaps Haiti will remove some hypocrisy and pretense about international affairs. Intervention is supposedly abhorrent in itself. Diplomats denounce it and nations never concede doing it. The truth, of course, is that it is carried out constantly. President Roosevelt, happily for freedom's sake, intervened on the Allied side long before Pearl Harbor. President Truman was able to get United Nations backing for U.S. forces because the Soviets were stupid enough to boycott a crucial UN meeting.

The United Nations itself is often an instrument for intervention in the affairs

of a nation. The UN, on orders of its members, intervened heavily in the Congo in the 1960s with armed forces and civilian supervisors and administrators. And of course, the Soviet Union seized all of Eastern Europe after World War II, intervention without end.

Nations decide in their own interest when to intervene — and when it is safe to oppose intervention. The United States quickly sent arms to Afghan freedom fighters, and best wishes to Hungarian freedom fighters. The real ethical issue is not intervention, but for whom and against whom. It would clear the national mind to recognize that American intervention in Latin America arouses particular passion and particular hypocrisy. Americans who supported intervention against the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua denounce intervention against the Sandinista dictatorship as an international crime. And the Carter and Reagan administrations solemnly deny intervention ever took place.

So it is worth saying clearly: Using armed force against the Haitian military junta, under an OAS flag or under the U.S. flag, would be plainly an act of intervention, and plainly an act of self-interest, and of honor.

The New York Times



Persecution Has Brought Out The Best in China's Churches

By H. Paul Santmire

HARTFORD, Connecticut — In the People's Republic of China, churches are overflowing. On a trip this fall we saw people crowded around windows and in nearby alleys during services because there was not enough room for them inside.

In addition to the more than 4,000 Protestant congregations that meet in church buildings, some 10,000 Christian

non-Christian neighbors, who saw that the faith of ordinary Christians was both deep-rooted and powerful.

Once the terrors of the Cultural Revolution began to subside, the spiritual capital that Christians had amassed began to multiply in geometric proportion, like the leaves and fishes of old.

As the pagan emperor Cyrus once restored the fortunes of ancient Israel, so the atheistic Communist government has found its own reasons to offer some support to the churches, including back rent for buildings occupied during the Cultural Revolution. It has suited the government's interest, given its long-term commitment to rapprochement with the United States, to show Christian churches and Christian delegations from abroad.

The state has actually performed studies showing that Christians tend to be more productive economically than other groups. The Protestant ethic seems to be winning the hearts of the pragmatically minded Communist authorities in the People's Republic of China.

The state also has unintentionally created new conditions for Christianity to flourish because of its own reprehensible record during the Cultural Revolution and the shallowness of much of the Marxist education to which generations of students have been subjected.

As a world view, the Marxism of Mao Zedong seems to be in trouble in China today. A group of "atheist" medical students with whom I spoke laughed derisively at the Maoist slogan "Serve the People," when I mentioned it.

They had been disillusioned by the excesses of the Cultural Revolution and bored by years of classes in Marxism at every educational level. They told me forthrightly that they were chiefly concerned with their own careers.

But I detected a deeper spiritual yearning beneath their protestations. No wonder some of their peers have found their way to the churches.

Who knows whether the pendulum of Chinese life might swing again toward persecution of religion? Who knows whether Christians will continue to be able to reach out to their non-Christian friends once the generation forged by the crucible of the Cultural Revolution has passed? And who knows whether the churches will continue to prosper if their members continue to become affluent?

It may be, as some have observed, that the real enemy of the Christian faith is not persecution but prosperity.

The writer, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in Hartford, spent a month in China with a delegation of 27 North American Protestants this fall. He contributed this comment to The Hartford Courant.

MEANWHILE

groups congregate in private homes, courtyards or open fields during the week as well as on Sunday.

When the Communists expelled the last missionaries in 1949, there were 700,000 Protestants. Today, after years of persecution and a reign of terror during the Cultural Revolution, Protestants number an estimated 4 million, and perhaps as many as 7 million.

The Catholic community, which numbered some 4 million in 1949, has basically held its own in membership. That is remarkable, given the savage persecution that Catholics, like many others, experienced during the Cultural Revolution.

Surprisingly, many of the thousands who are flocking to the churches are young people. In the last eight years Protestants have opened 12 seminaries and Catholics three. A new printing press in Nanjing has begun to turn out the 200,000 Chinese Bibles and other literature that this growing Christian population will need every year.

Starting in 1966, the Cultural Revolution inflicted brutalities and unimaginable indignities on every sector of the population. It was an especially trying time for Christians, who were identified as reactionaries because of their former connections with Western missionaries.

Every church was boarded up or turned into a school or factory. Clergy were sent to do hard labor with the peasants in the country or in factories. Children were encouraged to spy on their parents. Church members were forced to denounce each other. Many died in government detention centers.

But the Christian churches came through that 13-year reign of terror stronger than before. Chinese Christians say it was the work of the Holy Spirit.

Missionaries had sown the faith before 1949. During the Cultural Revolution, Christian lay people kept the faith alive as a matter of course, even though they were bereft of their pastors and buildings.

They met in small, secretive groups for Bible study, prayer and mutual support. Many had to recite biblical texts from memory because their Bibles had been confiscated by the Red Guards.

These Christian lay people suffered in an exemplary fashion in the eyes of their

which again became Skopje after its liberation. But to refer to Yugoslavia in 1912 is premature, since it did not go by that name until after World War I, when the territories liberated by Serbia included Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia, as well as other parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

GAVRILLO ROLJZOVITCH, Saint-Cloud, France.

In 1987, people are more intelligent than in the beginning of the century, or at least I'd like to believe so. But then why do they show such indifference to peace? Everywhere war divides us, yet we keep quiet. Are we still men?

IVAN KAPETANAKOS, Tarbes, France.

In "Barangay" Country

Regarding "Filipinos Have Too Many Countries" (Nov. 23) by Richard Reeves:

Barangay was the name given to the communal settlements of the indigenous Philippine people at the time of the Spanish arrival. After 1973 it was used to denote the citizens' assemblies established in each barrio, or village. Later, barangay became the smallest political unit in the Philippines. While some of them may be slums, there are many barangays, especially in suburban Manila, that are extremely wealthy.

SYBILLA GREEN DORROS, Geneva.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

less, nothing more. And no amount of walking is going to change that.

MUZAFFAR ABBAS, Press Counselor, Embassy of Pakistan, Paris.

I hope President Waldheim continues to "wander." We need him out there on the world stage. He's good for us, a kind of litmus test.

His crimes are a breach of the human covenant. He marches ridiculously in front of us, a hollow figure, demonstrating what we each can become when self-interest is our only interest.

But let him march! Let him stay front-page news. He is a vaccine, making us sick only to heal and protect us. Let us be instructed by this sadly laughable figure.

BRAD WRIGHT, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Pre-Yugoslavia Days

Thank you for the "75 & 50 Years Ago" column, which you have further improved by adding a 100-year-ago item.

In your edition of Nov. 10, you bring back to life the Balkan war, a prelude, and perhaps in part the cause of, World War I and also World War II.

But one remark. The 1912 dateline is reads, "Uskub, Yugoslavia." This is true and false. Uskub is the name the Turks, or Ottomans, gave to Skopje (or Skopje, depending on whether one uses Serbian or Macedonian), and it is historically correct to speak of Uskub,

A Long Way From Banning Intermediate-Range Missiles

The report "NATO Deployments Led to INF Treaty" (Nov. 26) is ill-informed. It describes the treaty that is about to be signed in Washington as leading to a total ban on these missiles.

The writer must not have been aware that NATO governments already have taken the first step toward introducing new nuclear weapons to replace the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Away from the hubbub of the summit meeting, quiet decisions are being made on a list of options presented a month ago to European and North American defense ministers by NATO's High Level Group.

There are three main options under consideration. The one most favored by the United States is a new short-range, air-launched cruise missile. The missile itself is being developed as a conventional weapon, under development.

Another option, favored by NATO military planners, is to base more nuclear missiles in Europe, in order to reach targets in the western U.S.S.R. But it is hard to find much support for this in Washington, since it would make the aircraft, and their bases, more vulnerable.

The technological solution to this is to develop stand-off, or "fire and forget" nuclear missiles, which could be fired from aircraft over Western territory. The Royal Air Force would like to buy these for its Tornados bombers.

A further option is for the United States to assign to NATO some of its

sea-launched cruise missiles. Experts estimate that the U.S. navy already has 125 of these either on submarines or surface ships. For NATO to adopt the weapon would simply require a change in management of some naval systems in the North Atlantic, and more missiles.

A decision on one or more of these options will probably be made by NATO defense ministers in Denmark in May, at the next meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group.

SCILLA ELWORTHY McLEAN, Research Director, Oxford Research Group, Woodstock, England.

Waldheim the Wanderer

Regarding "A Wanderer Meets Don't Need" (Nov. 26) by Jim Hoagland:

Mr. Hoagland is unduly harsh on President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and other leaders of the Moslem world. The hub of his reasoning seems to be: Any country that acknowledges that Kurt Waldheim is the legally elected president of Austria is hurting the feelings of Jewish people. That logic might work in the propaganda-cloistered West, but hardly be acceptable to Asians and Africans. And what about the feelings of the Austrians who elected him?

President Waldheim's voyage to Pakistan was the visit of a European head of state to a friendly country — nothing

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— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Portugal Esc.	22,000	52	12,000	47	6,600	42
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Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	Varies by country	320	Varies by country	175	Varies by country

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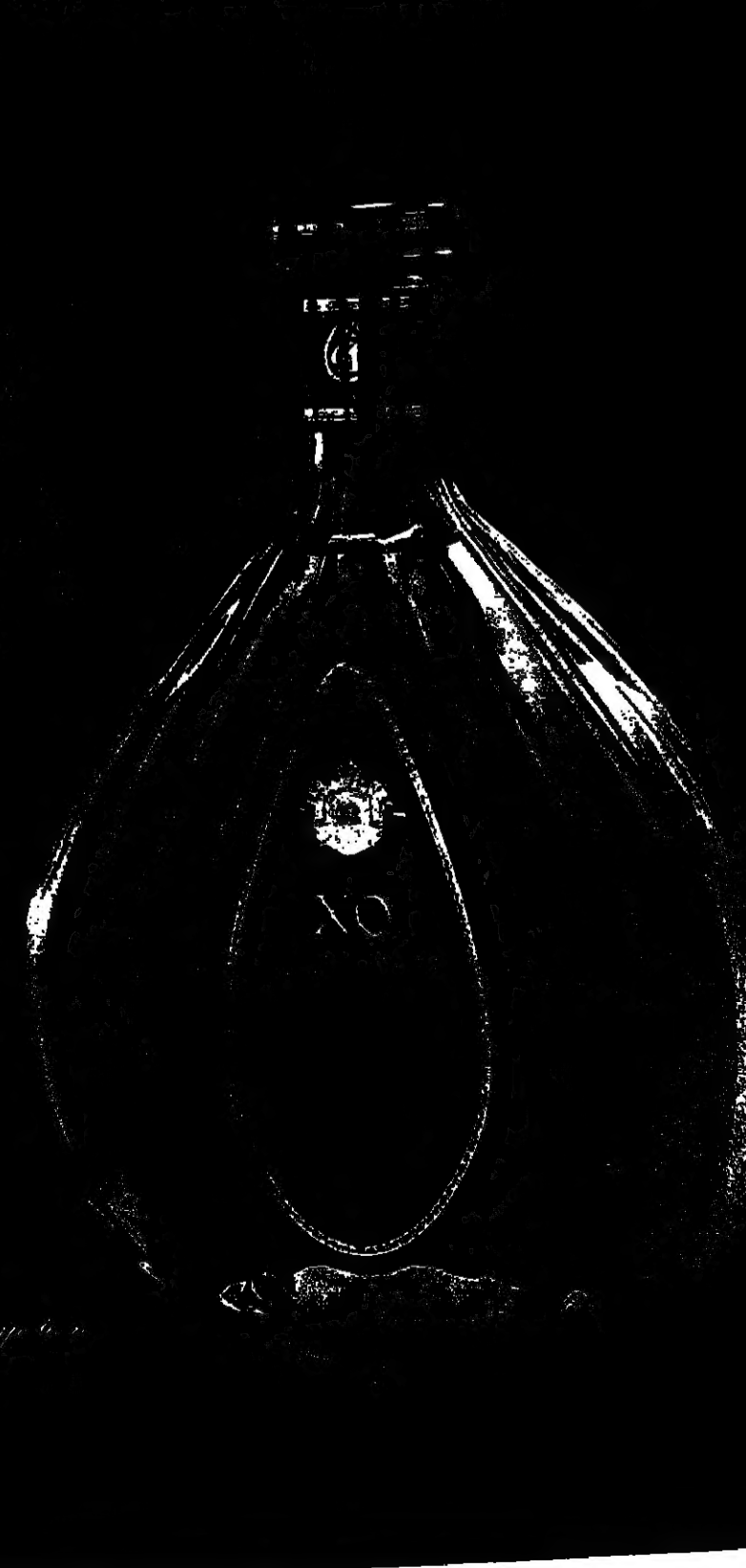
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Berlin Strides Toward Regaining Standing as Science Research Center

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

BERLIN — For half a century, ending in the 1930s, this city was the scientific capital of the world.

Here Max Planck and Albert Einstein helped lay the foundations of modern physics. Otto Hahn, Lise Meitner and Fritz Strassmann split the atom. Heinrich Hertz began the research that led to communication via radio waves. Here Robert Koch discovered the bacteria that cause anthrax, tuberculosis and cholera, and Paul Ehrlich produced the first treatment for syphilis.

Berlin's glory began to fade as many of its stars fled the Nazis. It vanished when the city's core was destroyed by Allied bombers and Soviet gunfire.

Now, thanks to a combination of factors — reconstruction of a considerable measure of its former glory, its location in the heart of Europe, a heavy infusion of funds from the West Germany and a new opening to the East — the Western-controlled part of Berlin is becoming a major science center, with research conducted by a half dozen institutes and government agencies.

It is unlikely that Berlin will ever regain its pre-eminent position in the world of science. Still, it retains a special aura.

West Berlin is formed of western suburbs, which the city annexed as it expanded in the late 19th century. While West Germany treats the city's western sector as part of its territory,

Britain, France and the United States continue to occupy it militarily under the four-power occupation treaty. East Berlin, the sector allocated to the Soviet Union, comprises the heart of the old capital including Unter den Linden, the grand avenue flanked by ponderous government structures dating to the end of the last century and the time of Prince Otto von Bismarck, first chancellor of the German Empire.

The buildings have been rebuilt much as they were, including Humboldt University where Planck taught, one of East Germany's primary centers of learning. Along the avenue new Linden trees are maturing, but it is a far cry from the days of Bismarck.

No longer is it crowded with carriages carrying the wealthy or influential. Automobile traffic is sparse. East Berlin's Alexanderplatz and

Spittelmarkt on a Saturday morning are far livelier than a decade ago, with soldiers of the Western allies as well as East Germans seeking bargains in the department stores. But East Berlin still does not compare to the gaudy attractions and bustle of West Berlin.

It is the western part of the city that has begun playing a special role as meeting place for researchers from East and West. Because of the city's special status and amenities, several institutions that organize international meetings or studies are here. They include the Wissenschaftskolleg, or Institute for Advanced Study Berlin, the Dahlem Conferences and the Aspen Institute Berlin, an affiliate of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Colorado.

While the names of the West Berlin research centers reflect the old traditions, their concerns

are those of the present. Two institutes deal with gene research. Another, the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, is concentrating on acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The Heinrich Hertz Institute for Information Technology is working on new, high-resolution television systems. The Hahn-Meitner Institute is applying the latest tools of nuclear research to develop new materials for electricity-generating solar cells, heat-resistant jet engine materials and medical applications.

The Fraunhofer Institute for Production Systems and Design Technology, named for discoverer of the spectral lines that define composition of the sun's atmosphere, is designing "factories of the future." As envisioned by its director, Dr. Günter Spur, they would be partly

staffed by robots but still run, like a ship or

airliner, by "crews" of specialists. At the German Heart Center Berlin, Professor Roland Hetzer has performed more than 100 heart transplants. He said they are now considered routine. Also based here is the Space Institute Berlin, headed by Dr. Reinhard Furrer, who as a payload specialist rode a mission on the U.S. space shuttle Challenger before its fatal flight.

On Oct. 11, West Berlin announced the formation of an Academy of Sciences, with a 1988 budget of 6 million Deutsche marks (\$3.6 million). In the eastern part of the city the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic is a descendant of the one founded there by the mathematician Wilhelm Leibniz in 1700. It reportedly has an annual budget of one billion East German marks, (\$600 million).

POLAND: Program for Reform Is Caught in Limbo

(Continued from Page 1)

reform in a region where conservative Communists of the Brezhnev era still predominate.

Though government officials have insisted that the policy of change will continue, Polish political analysts say the authorities will have little choice but to back down from the doubling of basic food prices and tripling of rents and utility charges announced for next year. While lower price increases are negotiated with official unions, a crucial meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee next week will consider whether to alter the modest package of political reforms.

In some ways, several analysts said, the referendum may have helped the Communist leadership by allowing it to show responsiveness and flexibility in the face of widespread public discontent over the price rises, which was evident before the voting.

In this sense, the public announcement of unfavorable election results, a rare step in a Communist-ruled country, may have reflected the authorities' conviction that the battle to implement their "radical version" of economic policy had already been lost and the time had come to make concessions to the public.

"What happened was a kind of civilized version of what happened in Poland before," when workers rioted against price increases that were then revoked, said Andrzej Wroblewski, a prominent journalist. "Instead of waiting for an uprising the authorities accepted defeat in the election."

Yet even if the referendum result proves tactically advantageous, General Jaruzelski cannot avoid damage to his prestige, analysts said.

While both Polish and Western analysts say they believe General

Jaruzelski remains firmly in control of the party, the Central Committee session next week may provide a test of whether his authority is diminished. According to reports circulated by more liberal party activists, the general planned a shake-up of senior party officials at the meeting to consolidate party backing of the reform.

But now the general and his supporters must face the question of how to win over the majority of society that is now on record as unsupportive of the reform. This is an issue as paradoxical as it is frustrating to authorities.

Government officials suggest that part of the trouble is that while almost all Poles support reform of the Communist system in theory, many oppose practical measures that place their easy jobs at risk, link their pay to hard work, or place basic goods at realistic price levels.



SANTA MAY BE LATE — An Athens postal worker tries to organize a growing stack of mail outside the central post office Tuesday as a five-day walkout by postal workers was scheduled to go on for another week. The stoppage will disrupt the Christmas mail.

PLANE: Suspect in Crash of Korean Air Jet Kills Self

(Continued from Page 1)

traffic controllers in Rangoon, Burma, never sent any distress call.

"We have considered many possible causes," a Korean Air spokesman in Seoul said. "But by all indications bomb explosion is the most probable cause of the incident."

"The plane was equipped with four engines and advanced communications systems," he said, "and any technical troubles should have been signaled. Only a sudden terrorist attack such as a bomb could have caused the crash."

Referring to the Japanese couple in Bahrain, the South Korean assistant foreign minister, Park Soo Gil,

said, "I very strongly feel that they may have planted the bomb," adding: "By all evidence available, that seems to be the case."

Many details about the possible involvement of the two Japanese remained hazy or conflicting, even their nationality was unsure Tuesday night.

According to officials in Tokyo, Shinichi Hachiya's passport seems to be genuine, and a Shinichi Hachiya is a Tokyo resident. On Tuesday night, Mr. Hachiya, 69, was interviewed in Tokyo and was said to have offered an explanation of how someone might have gotten a passport in his name.

Mayumi Hachiya's passport is

clearly a fake, Tokyo officials said. No passport with that number had been issued in that name, they said.

Government officials in Seoul have warned that North Korea might commit sabotage to interfere with the South Korean presidential election, scheduled for Dec. 16, or to disrupt planning for the Olympics, to be held in Seoul next year.

Separately, Japanese policemen recently arrested a longtime fugitive member of the Red Army. He was arrested in Japan with a ticket to South Korea in his possession. The police said they also found a letter from the Red Army attacking the Olympics as a tool of U.S.-Japanese-South Korean imperialism.

Reagan Says He Seeks 'True Peace' Based on Improved U.S.-Soviet Ties

United Press International

JACKSONVILLE, Florida

President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that his goal for the summit meeting next week with Mikhail S. Gorbachev was not just the conclusion of an arms agreement but "true peace" predicated on progress across the board in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Insisting that his "steady, strong and determined" dealings with

Moscow had reaped results at the bargaining table, Mr. Reagan said his talks with Mr. Gorbachev could be a turning point in superpower relations.

In a speech to almost 9,000 local high school students, educators and parents, which was part of an aggressive public relations effort before the summit meeting, the president called on the Kremlin to back promises of improved relations with tangible changes in its domestic and foreign policies.

Calling Nixon-era détente "a warning in U.S.-Soviet affairs" that did nothing to discourage Soviet adventurism abroad and repression at home, Mr. Reagan said: "We do not want mere words. This time, we're after true peace."

Administration efforts to dampen expectations of dramatic breakthroughs at the summit conference

did not preclude Mr. Reagan from setting ambitious objectives for his three days of talks with Mr. Gorbachev, which will be marked Tuesday by the signing of the first U.S.-Soviet arms accord in eight years.

In response to a student's question, Mr. Reagan defended his Strategic Defense Initiative, which is expected to be a focus of the summit meeting and the major block to a proposed 50 percent cut in strategic arsenals.

He also said he would advise Mr. Gorbachev "to really stick with his policy of glasnost" by improving human rights, and indicated he was not intimidated by the Soviet leader's popularity in Western Europe.

"I don't resent his popularity or anything else," he said. "Good Lord, I co-starred with Errol Flynn once."

Kuwait Backs U.S. Plan For Base Aboard Barge

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The Kuwaiti government has approved a U.S. request to station a floating base in Kuwaiti territorial waters in the northern Gulf, Pentagon officials said here Tuesday.

The decision to base U.S. military operations on a barge inside Kuwaiti waters comes amidst concerns on the part of some Pentagon officials, including the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, that such a base could be vulnerable to Iranian attack.

Mr. Carlucci is here attending a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers. Some officials also have raised concerns that locating the barge within Kuwaiti territory could force the United States to defend Kuwait in the event of future attacks.

Iran has launched missiles against ships and facilities in the Kuwaiti harbor in recent months. In those instances, the U.S. government said it was not obliged to provide protection for Kuwait.

A Western official in the Gulf said that the proposed location of the barge would be outside the known range of the Chinese-made Silkworm missiles, which Iran has employed.

The official also said the U.S. Navy plans to rotate the barge from Kuwaiti waters to other locations farther north in the Gulf.

The Kuwaiti-owned barge would be the third such mobile base the United States has positioned in the Gulf to support its escorts of American-flagged Kuwaiti tankers. The other two barges are kept in international waters.

The barges are used to store supplies and provide bases for special operations teams' helicopters and patrol boats. The two existing barges reportedly are armed with artillery and shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. military officials are "working out the details" of the new barge base, according to a statement released by Pentagon officials here.

U.S. defense officials have said

in recent weeks that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations' fear of retaliation from the Iranians have quickly provided some basing support for U.S. military operations.

The brief written statement about the barge was the Pentagon's first official acknowledgment that the U.S. military is using fortified barges as bases in the Gulf.

The statement came in response to a Washington Post story quoting Kuwaiti officials who said the United States had rejected Kuwait's offer to position a barge inside its waters.

When asked about the report Sunday night, Mr. Carlucci told reporters traveling with him, "That's the first I've heard about it." He said that "it must have been made at a lower command level."

Mr. Carlucci, who was sworn in as defense secretary barely a week ago, added, that he was not sure the United States needed a barge in Kuwaiti waters, adding that it would be "vulnerable."

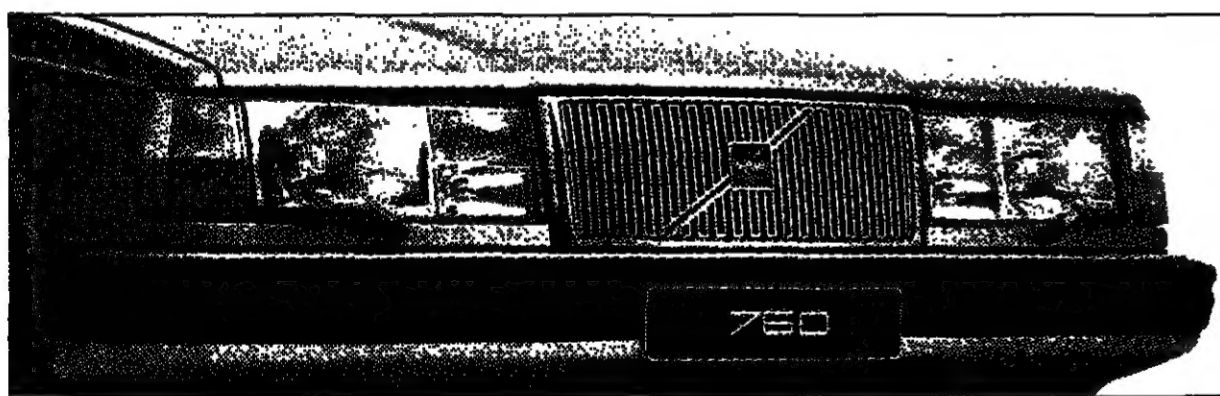
Mr. Carlucci's staff said he may not have been briefed on the issue because he had only a few days in his new job to prepare for the NATO meeting.

■ Support on Missile Pact

Mr. Carlucci said Tuesday he had obtained NATO's "solid support" for the U.S.-Soviet accord to destroy medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The U.S. defense secretary, a leading U.S. NATO Defense Planning Committee, also said he met privately with the Spanish defense minister and was told the Spanish would not change its demand that a U.S. jet fighter wing be assigned to Torrejon outside Madrid before NATO's summit.

The Spanish rejection was unexpected, since Spain served a notice last month that it would renew a treaty allowing U.S. forces in Spain unless the 41st Tactical Fighter Wing leaves. The United States has 10,000 servicemen in Spain.



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Slavery Flourishing in Sudan's Civil War

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Abuc Thuc Akwar, a girl of 13, was in a Dinka cattle camp in March when Arab raiders appeared on horseback. They surrounded the camp, firing machine guns in the air. Then, she said, they herded up several hundred of the tribe's cattle, kidnapped her and 24 other children and drove them north.

They walked for 23 days out of the swamps of tribal land, across the Bahr el Jebel river and into the desert homeland of an Arabic-speaking tribe called the Misseriya. En route, she said her captors called her an Arabic word that means "black donkey." She said they raped her four times.

After crossing the Bahr el Arab, the raiders divided up their booty. Abuc said a Misseriya man named Ali took her home as his slave. She said she tended his sorghum fields in the daytime, at night, when he wanted her, she said she was forced to have sex with him.

As civil war grinds on in Africa's largest country, with more and more automatic weapons being put into the hands of tribal militias, Western relief officials and Sudan government sources say there has been an eruption of slave-taking in central Sudan that is without precedent in this century.

Abuc, who ran away from her owner in June and found her way to Khartoum, is one of thousands

of Sudanese women and children to fall victim to a tribal practice that appears to have been reborn amid the chaos of the four-year war.

Armed with AK-47 automatic rifles and machine guns, unchecked by government authorities and motivated by centuries-old tribal rivalries, raiders reportedly are moving back and forth across the traditional border region that divides Sudan — north from south, Moslem from Christian, Arab from African.

Southerners claim that Arab raiders, armed by the Khartoum government, have been given tacit approval to steal all the Dinka people and cattle they want. Northerners claim that southern rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, armed by Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, are kidnapping Arab peasants and forcing them to work as porters.

"What makes this whole thing absolutely horrific is the introduction of automatic weapons," said Cole Dodge, country director in Sudan for the United Nations Children's Fund.

Mr. Dodge and other relief officials say that, besides triggering a sharp increase in tribal slave-raiding, new levels of firepower on both sides of the war have led to tribal massacres, the theft of millions of head of cattle and the wholesale destruction of villages and crops in central Sudan.

"There are too many arms and there is no law," said Jacob Akol, a



Abuc Thuc Akwar

Dinka from Gogrial, a fertile Dinka region near the traditional north-south divide. The Gogrial district is being emptied of people and cattle. It has never been like this before," Mr. Akol is a spokesman in Kenya for World Vision, a California-based relief agency.

Many northern Moslems and southern Christians say that the escalation of firepower and the resultant increase in slave-raiding are developments that jeopardize the chance of any settlement of the civil war.

"What begins as defensive arming of militias quickly becomes offensive, as the guns are used to carry out a tribal agenda that has

little to do with the civil war," said Hassan el Turabi, leader of the fundamentalist National Islamic Front. "It is a very dangerous situation."

"It is now going to take an awfully long time for peace to be reestablished," said Bona Malwal, a Dinka who is the editor in Khartoum of the English-language Sudan Tribune. "The Dinkas are always going to want revenge."

At the turn of the century, British rule in Sudan reduced slave raiding. According to several Sudanese government officials, continued at a low level while being tightly regulated by traditional Islamic law.

Tribal conflicts and slave raiding have their own mechanism of regulation, said Sulayman B. a researcher at the University of Khartoum and co-author of a recent report on tribal massacres and the revival of slavery in Sudan.

"In the past, whenever Arab tribes raided the Dinka or when Dinkas raided the Arabs, the would be a peace conference among chiefs to settle the dispute," said Mr. Baldo. "They would cut up the dead, the stolen cattle and the captives. Then they would determine who the aggressors were. The tribe that was the aggressor would have to pay compensation for the dead and for the cattle, the captives would be released."

Until recently, Mr. Baldo said, the scale of tribal fighting had been limited by the available weapons: swords, spears and clubs. If fighting did get out of hand, Mr. Baldo said, government authorities would quickly intervene.

Since 1985, however, Mr. Baldo said, a number of Western relief officials say that tribal traditions have been crushed by the power of new weapons. He charges, too, that the government in Khartoum "turned a blind eye to a level of violence" that is completely out of the context of traditional conflict.

"Official government support for the Arab militias has led to atmosphere where Dinka hatred Dinka people are considered first loot," said Mr. Baldo. "Things are really gotten out of hand."

In an interview, Saad el-Mahdi Sudan's prime minister, said his government has armed Arab tribal militias. But he insisted that the militias operate under the control of the Sudanese militia. While Mr. Mahdi acknowledged that there has been an increase in tribal slavery, he said that his government does not approve of it.

DEAL: U.K. and U.S. Criticize French-Iranian Swap

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult to obtain the release of other foreign hostages in Lebanon, including Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The London newspaper Today said in an editorial that Mr. Waite "is believed to be in the hands of the same gang of hostage takers as two of the Frenchmen. So the French must think all they have to do is sit tight on Mr. Waite and the British will give them a nice fat bribe to let him go."

■ U.S. Reacts Harshly

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The United States criticized in unusually harsh terms on Tuesday

the behavior of France in the handling of the negotiations with Iran.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, indicated that the United States considered the French action a violation of the agreement on terrorism made at the Venice economic meeting.

"We would regret any action which would encourage more terrorism, particularly if it also prolonged the agony of other hostages," he said. "The real issue in all of this is not whether ransom was paid but whether, in effect, hostage-taking was rewarded."

The French-Iranian negotiations, Mr. Redman said, had confirmed the role of Iran in controlling the hostages' fate in Lebanon and that Tehran was ready "to bargain with the lives of innocent people in exchange for money and to

obtain the release of its embassy employee, Mr. Gordji.

"For our part, we don't believe that such behavior should be rewarded," Mr. Redman said.

Businessman Murdered

By Gunmen in Manila

Agence France Press

MANILA — A leading Philippine textile maker and newspaper publisher was shot to death Monday night by unidentified gunmen in a Manila business district, police spokesmen said Tuesday.

Ramon Sy Lai, an ethnic Chinese, was owner of Solid Mills Corp., one of the country's top textile producers. He was also publisher of the Chinatown News, a daily newspaper catering to the country's large Chinese community.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Paul Winter Consort
And 'Ecological Jazz'By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The press release describes the new album "Earthbeat," a collaboration between the Paul Winter Consort and a folk group called the Dimitri Pokrovsky Singers, as "the first album of original music created and recorded by Russians and Americans." This discounts Stravinsky's "Ebony Concerto" for Woody Herman, the trumpeter Valery Ponomarev's recordings with Art Blakey and who can count how many symphonies, string quartets and jam sessions.

However, Winter is not generally one to make unnecessary noise blowing his own horn (soprano saxophone). Fine faced and soft spoken, he seems to carry some of the peace and quiet of his Connecticut farm around with him. He is the sort of person who can say: "If people hear the soul in this Russian music, it may help shift some of the attitudes that we hold toward their country" and sound genuinely convinced of it. And there are many genuine milestones in his impressive career.

After winning an intercollegiate jazz festival in 1961, his sextet was discovered by the late John Hammond, who signed them to Columbia Records and helped secure State Department sponsorship for a six-month Latin American tour. After their return, they became the first jazz band to play in the White House. The next day he met with Robert Kennedy about touring the Soviet Union.

It did not work out then, but in September 1986 the Paul Winter Consort became the first American group to tour under the Geneva cultural agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Winter is undoubtedly the most frequent jazz visitor to the Soviet Union (although he claims to have stopped playing jazz when he took the name Consort), with nine trips during the past three years.

In 1971 the Consort's "Road" was carried to the moon aboard Apollo 15 and the astronauts named two lunar craters after tracks on the album — "Icarus" and "Ghost Beads." The following year their album "Icarus" was produced by George Martin, who had produced

"Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" for the Beatles. Martin is quoted as considering "Icarus" "the finest album I ever made." The 1977 "Common Ground" mixed the sounds of nature with jazz compositions. "Whales Alive" contained the voices of humpbacked whales and narration by Leonard Nimoy. "Callings" incorporated the sounds of 13 animal species.

While rafting down the Colorado River recording with the sounds of nature in some "wonderfully resonant" spaces for an album called "Canyon," which was nominated for a Grammy, Winter began to wonder "if the Russians have come to love the earth as we have and if maybe nature could become a common ground for peace."

Accompanied by Bert Todd, a professor of Slavic languages who had translated for the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko during his visits to the United States, Winter went to the Soviet Union as a tourist in 1984. Yevtushenko was enthusiastic about the idea of making music involving wilderness beauty in his country. He pulled strings and Winter obtained permission to return to visit Lake Baikal in Siberia. He "fell in love with it."

Now something would be missing in this story if something were not said about something missing in this music. There are snakes in the Grand Canyon — to say nothing of musicians polluting the birdsongs — an unfriendly whale swallowed Pinocchio and there just might be several KGB agents in the bushes between the clean bears around Lake Baikal.

What's missing, in short, is what jazz musicians call grease, in other words, "honest dirt." But Soviet jazz is somewhat short on grease in general and it's not seen there as something essential. The journalist Leonid Perversev wrote "the most perceptive article on my music" in the Russian-language magazine Foreign Literature describing it as "ecological jazz." Winter said. It aroused a great deal of interest and the Consort was invited to tour. They performed in Moscow University on the same program as the Dimitri Pokrovsky Singers.

"Our two ensembles felt immediate kinship," says Winter. "Their music is the soul of the earth of the Russian Republic. It's rooted in



Paul Winter and sax.

ancient village traditions. Some of their songs go back 1,000 years. At first they were not officially sanctioned because there was this enormous push toward modernization at all costs. People wanted to live in cities and drive cars. Village traditions were not considered progressive. But there has been the growth of an ecological movement in the U.S.S.R. and now the group has become extremely popular."

Last March, Winter returned to Moscow with keyboardist Paul Halley to record 35 of the 14-member group's "circle songs" and chants. They improvised new melodies in counterpoint over some of them and Halley wrote new pieces using their modes. The tapes were brought back to the 24-track studio in Winter's converted Connecticut barn and the Consort "lived with them for months before overlaying our own Afro-Brazilian rhythms and adding antiphonal lines."

Winter's label, "Living Music," has signed a seven-album, 10-year co-production deal with Melodiya, the Soviet recording organization, and he can "hardly wait to get back to Lake Baikal to make music there like I did in the Grand Canyon."

'Waiting for Godot' Revisited

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Once billed as "the laugh sensation of two continents," though admittedly that was in the United States and even there the advertisement was rapidly changed to "Wanted — 70,000 intellectual playgoers" after they saw the box-office returns, "Waiting for Godot" now takes its place in the classic repertoire of the National's Lyttelton stage.

More than 30 years have elapsed since it was first seen in London and widely reviewed as the play

THE BRITISH STAGE

where nothing happens and then happens again after the interval. In that time we have of course grown accustomed to such later and still darker Samuel Beckett imponderables as "Happy Days" and "Krapp's Last Tape," so that to revisit "Godot" is an almost nostalgic experience.

Amazingly, it would seem to have become a museum piece, though the provenance is still a little hazy. William Dudley's bleached and bare setting, a tree and a hill, suggests one of those backwoods areas where creatures from Mars used to land in bad movies of the 1950s. There, Estragon and Vladimir, the tramps locked together in some terrible peripatetic odd-couple marriage, launch into a rambling vaudeville duologue which was to find its backstage echo in Stoppard's "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead."

But not for nothing was Beckett a Parisian-Irish friend of James Joyce and a theatrical contemporary of Eugene Ionesco; there is an inspired linguistic lunacy from here to "Bloomsday" as the tramps, played in a strong double-act by a comic Alec McCowen and a lug-



John Alderton (left) as Estragon, Alec McCowen as Vladimir.

ubrious John Alderton, await their Mr. Godot, the invisible man who just might manage to give them the illusion that they exist. Instead, all they get is Pozzo (Colin Welland, somewhat lacking the comic menace of Peter Bull in the Peter Hall staging) and his slave Lucky (Peter Wright, eerily good in the tennis speech) and time does indeed pass, though not, of course, so rapidly.

Halfway from a cabaret of despair to a cosmic philosophic debate, "Godot" is the play that, as Kenneth Tynan once said, arrives at the customs house with no luggage and no passport and nothing to declare, yet gets through like a pilgrim from Mars. What Michael Rudman has done for the National is to frame it securely within the boundaries of classic drama, so McCowen, dancing around like the bolder of a Sun Laurel chair in philology, and Alderton, confined to moments of unusual lyricism in a still chilly and periodically petrifying text, I had actually managed to forget that their final insult, some way below crotchet and sewer rat, is critic.

In the Barbican Pit, Peter Speyer's "Old Year's Eve" is a 90-minute political sketch that might have looked all right as a one-shot television drama but seems distinctly thin if it is to represent one of the Royal Shakespeare Company's rare discoveries of a new play for its chief London home.

On a wine farm in the western cape of South Africa, peasants are waiting the return of their son on army leave. Mother (Ann Mitchell) is an overblown hostess who in another country could well have been a passenger on one of Tennessee Williams' streetcars. Father (Tony Doyle) has retreated into a grouchy defeat, and it soon transpires that their son (Reece Dinsdale) has in fact deserted the army in order to fight for the farm which he sees in imminent danger of a black takeover. Sure enough the servants have deserted, neighbors have fled and

the radio reports land mines and car bombs. The parents seem oddly determined to stay on, but as it becomes clear that the army has turned their son into a near-psychopath, and there are soon dead servants littering the driveway, an evacuation from the exhausted vineyards would seem to be in order.

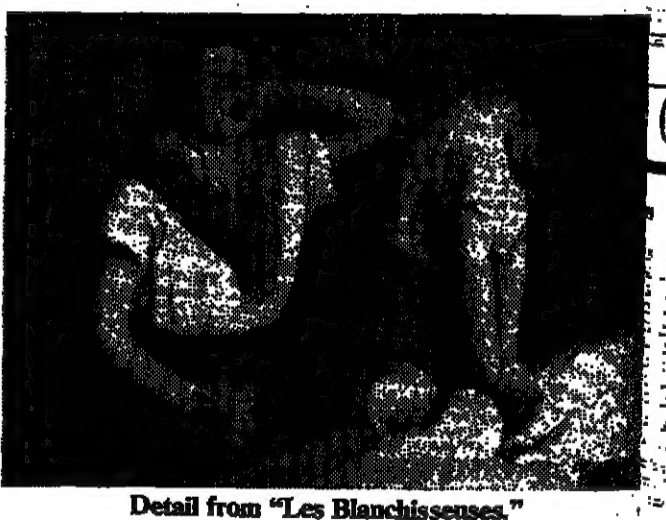
Sarah Pia Anderson's production touches base on all those issues, but like the play itself adds up to nothing much more than a tense dinner party in which Father takes to the bottle and Mother delivers an obituary for the old white supremacy while the son takes to the bullets. "Old Year's Eve" signals that a way of life has gone rancid, but leaves one wondering about little more than who will be left to do the washing up.

At the Leicester Haymarket, which has in recent years given the West End both "Me and My Girl" and "High Society," the Christmas musical is "Fat Pig," an adaptation of Colin MacNaughton's best-seller about farmyard animals saving the bacon of one of their number by having it go on a diet before the butcher can attack.

Directed by Mark Bramble, "42nd Street," composed by Henry Krieger of "Dreamgirls" and choreographed by Danny Daniels of "Pennies From Heaven," this is presumably the type of music that before the collapse of Broadway they'd have been trying out in Philadelphia or Boston rather than the English Midlands.

It does however have considerable problems, not least the fact that there is scarcely a plot line, any kind while the score seems to be a survey of all possible song forms before arriving at last, a couple of second-act showstoppers. A non-political "Anim Farm" with a band dressed as bananas and a circus-cabaret ending that has a man disguised as a walking upside down across the top of a hundred-foot proscenium arch (not often you see that nowadays) "Fat Pig" is amiable and glib and choreographically energetic sort of "Barnum" without a Pinocchio himself.

Judging from the budget and talents involved, it is I suspect meant for another non-Christmas existence elsewhere, and there, acrobatic gymnastics alone will be nearly enough.



Detail from "Les Blanchisseuses."

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Degas Painting
Sold in U.K. for
\$13.6 Million

The Associated Press

LONDON — A painting of a laundrywoman by Edgar Degas fetched £7.48 million (about \$13.6 million) at a Christie's auction Monday, a record price for work by the French Impressionist.

A dealer bought "Les Blanchisseuses," Christie's said, adding it had been expected to fetch excess of 4 million pounds.

The 32-by-30-inch (81-by-centimeter) oil on canvas, painted in the mid-1870s, depicts two laundresses at a table. One is ironing, the other is holding a bowl and leaning slightly backward yawning.

The previous high for a Degas painting was \$3.74 million paid May 1983 for "L'Attente," (Waiting), Christie's said.

The French Durand-Ruel family sold the Degas to enable them to add to their collection of contemporary art, already one of the finest in France. "Les Blanchisseuses" one of the few oil paintings Degas to be offered at auction this century.

The artist was born in 1834 Paris of a wealthy family and died in 1917.

A painting by Paul Gauguin "Les Trois Femmes" (The Three Women), fetched £2.42 million. It was painted during the French artist's first day on the South Sea island Tahiti in 1891. Christie's said auction realized a total of £2 million.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Royal Bank Takes Loan-Loss Charge

MONTREAL — Royal Bank of Canada said Tuesday it had taken an after-tax charge of 800 million Canadian dollars (\$610 million) in its third quarter to boost loan-loss reserves, resulting in a net loss of 258.7 million dollars for the year ended Oct. 31.

Royal Bank also announced that it would purchase 75 percent of Dominion Securities Ltd. for 385 million dollars.

The third-quarter charge repre-

sents a 1.4 billion dollar increase in the bank's loan-loss provisions for other countries. Royal Bank said its cumulative provision for lending to nations now totals about 2 billion dollars, or about 37 percent of total loans to other countries.

Operating profit for the year ended Oct. 31 rose to 541.3 million before the charge, an 11 percent gain from 488.9 million dollars a year earlier.

Loan-loss provisions for the year rose to 842 million dollars from 817

Canadian Bank To Buy 40% of Philippine Bank

MANILA — The government has approved the sale of 40 percent of Consolidated Bank & Trust Co., a Philippine bank, to the Bank of Nova Scotia of Canada for 357 million pesos (\$17 million), said the central bank deputy governor, Gabriel Singson.

He was quoted Monday by the newspaper Business Globe as saying that the Bank of Nova Scotia had converted its exposure in the local bank into equity. Mr. Singson said the Bank of Nova Scotia was one of the country's 483 creditor banks, and that its purchase of the holding would reduce Manila's debt by \$17 million.

He also said that as of Nov. 26, the central bank had approved 114 applications to convert \$353 million worth of debt into equity out of a total of 286 applications worth \$1.4 billion received since the swap program began in August 1986.

Twenty-four applications valued at \$207 million had been turned down by that date, he said, but he offered no reasons.

Allied-Lyons Profit Climbs 33% on Strong Food Sales

LONDON — Allied-Lyons Group PLC, one of Europe's biggest food and beverage companies, reported Tuesday that pretax profit rose 33 percent to £197.5 million (\$360.64 million) in the first half of its fiscal year from £148 million a year earlier.

The profit amounted to 17.5 pence per share in the 28-week reporting period ending Sept. 19, up from 13.4 pence a year earlier. Revenue rose 26 percent, to £2.14 billion from £1.7 billion.

Net profit after tax rose 41 percent, to £144.2 million from £102 million. Analysts said the results were in line with market expectations.

They said the gain reflected a particularly strong performance by the company's food business, as well as by the Canadian distillers Hiram Walker-Goodeham & Worts Ltd., in which Allied-Lyons acquired a 51 percent stake last year. Allied-Lyons acquired the remaining 49 percent last month.

Daniel Leaf, an analyst with the stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie, said that Allied-Lyons was not performing as well in its beer division. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, the company's chairman, said he was

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French Eurotunnel Offering Is Less Than 60% Subscribed

PARIS — The French part of a £750 million (\$1.37 billion) share issue by the Eurotunnel consortium is less than 60 percent subscribed by private investors, bank advisers said Tuesday.

On Monday, the British-French consortium that is building a rail tunnel between Britain and France said that the British part of the issue was 80 percent subscribed.

The French adviser, Banque Indosuez, called the result satisfactory in view of current stock market conditions.

Banque Indosuez said that the French public took up stock valued at 2 billion francs (\$359 million), or close to 60 percent of the 3.5 billion francs of shares on offer.

A spokeswoman said that a further 15 percent had been bought by institutional investors unconnected with the project, and the remaining 25 percent had been bought by existing institutional shareholders or left with the underwriters.

Indosuez said the international tranche of the issue, valued at 630 million francs, was fully subscribed.

Paribas Says Portfolio Lost 10% of Value in Stock Crisis

PARIS — The value of securities held by Compagnie Financière de Paribas has fallen by more than 10 percent because of the nosedive in stock market prices, the bank's chairman reported.

Michel François-Poncet said Monday that the estimated per share asset value of the bank group's portfolio stood at 430 francs (\$77) at the end of November, down from 480 francs at the end of June, Paribas was privatized by the government in February.

Citing the stock market crash, Paribas recently reduced its profit forecast for 1987, predicting that the figure would be level with the 1.68 billion francs in attributable net profit posted for 1986.

But Mr. François-Poncet said that the plunge in stock prices had no effect on Paribas group banking activities. He said that Paribas' capital market activities had posted a profit because increased business volume after the collapse brought in more commissions.

But Crédit du Nord, the deposit banking network that is 51 percent held by Paribas, suffered losses on the Mafu financial futures market, the company said, and is no longer expected to break even by the end of 1987.

The subsidiary's net loss for 1987 is expected to exceed its loss for the first half, which amounted to 115.5 million francs, he added. He said that Crédit du Nord posted a net loss of 458 million francs in 1986.

SOCKS: British Specialty Chain Takes a Trans-Atlantic Hop to Manhattan

(Continued from first finance page)

Convenience is key to Sock Shop's popularity. Ms. Mirman is fond of comparing her stores to newsstands, saying, "People should be able to buy socks and stockings as easily as they buy newspapers."

Whether the Sock Shop formula will be a hit in New York is unpredictable. There are, to be sure, notable differences in fit, styles and taste in the two countries. In Britain, for example, about half of all long hosiery sales are stockings held up by garters, while in the United States 95 percent of the sales are of tights.

Yet Sock Shop is convinced there is an opening for its stores, offering a vast array of colors, sizes and styles, in a U.S. hosiery market that Mr. Ross notes, "tends to be a little dull."

The market that explains Sock Shop's success in Britain appears to be even more dominant in New York: busy working women. Given a choice, these women, based on the British experience, want stylish hosiery without the bother of waiting through a department store.

"The Sock Shop concept should be absolutely transferable to the United States," said Jenny Nibbs, a retail analyst at Capel-Cure Myers, a London brokerage.

States, they will range in price from \$1.99 to \$40 a pair, with top-end items being such things as tights with gold face. The socks feature bold colors and playful designs, some with zebras, parrots, Christ-

mas motifs, geometric shapes and the like.

By now, 70 percent of Sock Shop's merchandise bears its label, much of it created by the company's own design team. One could scarcely dispute Ms. Mirman's claim: "Socks like this didn't exist a few years ago."

Sock Shop now carries men's socks as well, which account for 15 percent of total sales, though they are mostly bought by women for their husbands and friends.

In 1983, Ms. Mirman and Mr.

Ross opened their first shop with money from the government's loan-guarantee program, intended to help entrepreneurs who are short on capital. That first shop was literally under the nose of the famed Harrods department store, in the Knightsbridge subway station exit-courtyard. Their "stockroom" was a few drawers generously lent to them in a nearby shop.

From the first day, when they sold three times as much as they had anticipated, Sock Shop has been a success. When it had grown to a dozen stores, the company had the clout to order socks and tights made to its own design.

Sock Shop has expanded rapidly in the last two years, opening 20 stores last year and 25 this year.

Sales and profits have grown apace. In the year ended in September, for which figures have not yet been reported, analysts expect Sock Shop to post pretax profits of £1.7 million, or about \$3 million, on sales of £12.5 million. That is more than seven times the profits and six times the revenues made two years earlier. In the current year, most analysts predict profits will jump 75 percent on a similar sales increase.

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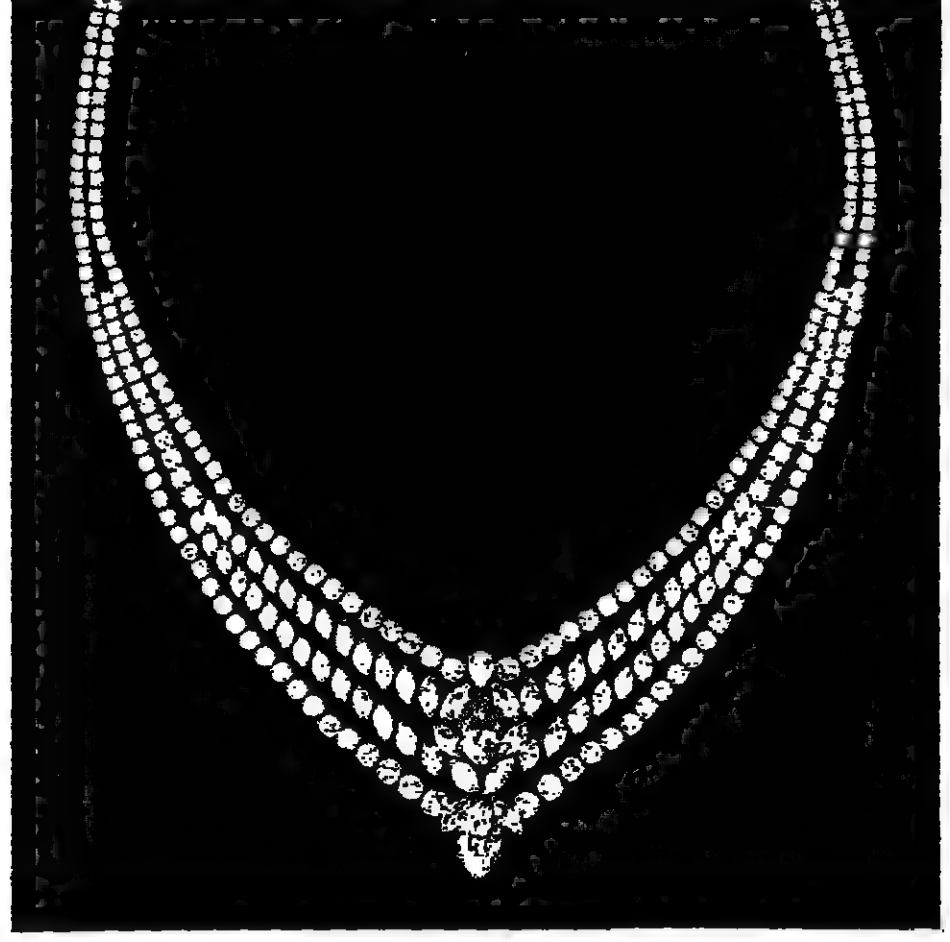
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Hopes for Bonn Action Buoy Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose in New York on Tuesday on hopes that a pending announcement by West Germany of an economic stimulation package would contain good news for the U.S. currency, dealers said.

The dollar, which hit record lows in Europe on Monday, also partially recovered there amid intervention by central banks.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6555 Deutsche marks, up more than 1.5 pence from 1.6393 DM on Monday; at 133.400 Japanese yen, up from 132.275; at 1.3565 Swiss francs, up from 1.3435; and at 5.6310 French francs, up from 5.5805.

The dollar was also stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8105, down from \$1.8270 on Monday.

Simon Fisher, a trader with Bear, Stearns & Co., said that the New York dollar market was buoyed by expectations that a news conference of West German finance officials scheduled for Wednesday would yield good news for the dollar.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann will disclose a package of investment incentives.

If the initiatives are aggressive enough to revitalize the West German economy, the dollar should advance against the mark, Mr. Fisher said.

New York currency dealers also are hoping that a scheduled meeting of West German central bank directors on Thursday will result in cuts in short-term lending rates. New cuts also are considered likely to push up the dollar.

The dollar had plummeted record lows against the pound and the yen in London on Monday. It began its rebound Tuesday after the Bank of

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Dec 1	Dec 2
Deutsche mark	1.6400	1.6555
Swiss franc	1.3400	1.3565
Japanese yen	132.25	133.40
French franc	5.5800	5.6310

Source: Reuters

Japan intervened early in the Tokyo session.

In Europe, the dollar gained strength after the central banks of West Germany, Britain, Italy and Switzerland stepped in moderately to buy dollars, dealers said.

In London, where the dollar hit a record low Monday of 1.6315 against the mark, the U.S. currency closed at 1.6480 DM, up from 1.6395 at Monday's close.

The dollar also recovered to close at 132.90 yen, up from 132.25 on Monday; at 1.3490 Swiss francs, up from 1.3446; and at 5.6088 French francs, up from 5.5660.

The dollar was stronger against the pound, which closed at \$1.8185, down from \$1.8255 on Monday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Tuesday that British interest rates should remain at their present level.

She was resisting demands from opposition parties for an immediate cut in domestic borrowing costs. This may have slightly strengthened the pound toward the close, some dealers said.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6536 DM, nearly 2 pence up from 1.6354 on Monday, and in Paris at 5.6195 French francs, more than 5 centimes up from 5.5635.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.3525 Swiss francs, up from 1.3427 on Monday. (UPI, Reuters)

The pound finished at 76.2 on its trade-weighted index, against an opening of 76.1 and a previous close of 76.4.

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In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.3525 Swiss francs, up from 1.3427 on Monday. (UPI, Reuters)

The pound finished at 76.2 on its trade-weighted index, against an opening of 76.1 and a previous close of 76.4.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Tuesday that British interest rates should remain at their present level.

She was resisting demands from opposition parties for an immediate cut in domestic borrowing costs. This may have slightly strengthened the pound toward the close, some dealers said.

Gold Finishes Lower in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Gold prices finished lower in New York Tuesday, and dealers said the dollar's gains were weighing on the metal.

Republic National Bank in New York closed cash gold at \$490.25 an ounce, down 30 cents from \$490.75 on Monday. New York's Commodity Exchange settled the spot contract at \$490.40, down from \$491 on Monday.

Gold prices had rallied in the afternoon, regaining most overnight losses and closing unchanged from \$492.25 an ounce Monday. Earlier in the day, gold was fixed in London at \$487.80. Dealers said the recovery was led by commission houses buying on the Comex.

Gold had opened in London at \$486, after losses in Asian markets.

Mr. Liro said that the increase of 549,000 jobs in U.S. non-farm employment in October showed that the economy was expanding briskly before stock prices plunged. He said that he expected the November employment data, due Friday, to be fairly strong as well.

But while the impact of the stock market's plunge will not be felt immediately, he said, he predicted it would show up by early 1988 in slower rates of consumer spending and real economic growth.

Mr. Granley forecast 1988 inflation of 4 to 5 percent, but said there was a risk that it could be as high as 5 to 6 percent.

Shortly after the Oct. 19 crash of the stock market, he trimmed his forecast of 1988 growth to 2.1 percent from 2.7 percent. Now, he said, growth of 2.5 to 3 percent is possible next year.

"One has to acknowledge that all of us are still guessing," he said. "It's too early to gauge a solid con-

clusion. The anecdotal evidence is not uniform, but it appears that the response of consumers and business to the stock market crash has been quite temperate."

Other analysts expected the stock market setback to seriously affect the U.S. economy.

"My feeling is that worldwide economic growth is going to slow and that it may stop by the end of 1988," said Donald Ratajczak of the Georgia State University forecasting project. "If that's the case, then I would think that whatever pressures of inflation 'are building' will get some relief."

Assuming that the stock market's decline will curb growth in the U.S. gross national product, he said, the Consumer Price Index will rise by 4.7 percent in 1988, compared with a 4.9 percent gain in 1987.

He said that in late October he had trimmed his forecast for 1988 real gross national product growth to 1.6 percent from 2.5 percent.

"The stock market will have an impact on real growth. If not, then the market put 14 points on the government bond that don't belong there," he said, referring to the steep rise in Treasury bond prices after the stock crash.

The current Treasury bond futures contract hit a low of 76-3/32 on Oct. 19, then rebounded to 77-1/2 on Oct. 26. But on Nov. 5, but high of 90-16/32 on Nov. 5, but government bond prices fell last week in conjunction with the dollar's drop and a steep rise in the Commodity Research Bureau's futures index, dealers said.

The futures index soared seven points last week as the market discounted the view that the stock market crash would quickly push

the economy into a recession, Mr. Liro said. But the index lost more than two points Monday as stock prices fell again, reviving fears of slow growth, he said.

"The fundamentals of inflation are still under control," he said. "It will take a strong export sector and accelerating consumption for inflation to become a real fear in my mind."

Dealers said that U.S. bonds, unlike Treasury bills, did not rally sharply Monday, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 77 points, because the dollar's renewed slide pushed inflation worries to the fore.

The yield on the 8 1/2 percent 30-year Treasury bond fell only six basis points from Friday's close, to 9.10 percent, while the rate on three-month bills dropped 37 basis points, to 5.25 percent.

Renewed Inflation Seen Unless U.S. Growth Slows

Reuters

NEW YORK — Fears of inflation are starting to creep into financial markets and will intensify if the U.S. economy does not slow dramatically following the collapse of the stock market, several economists say.

"In all likelihood we will see that the economy continued to grow robustly in the fourth quarter, which means inflation will be increasing in 1988," said Lyle E. Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, a private trade organization. Mr. Gramley served as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board when it was under the chairmanship of Paul A. Volcker.

"I think that inflation is still a key factor in market perceptions, and will be as long as we continue to get robust economic reports," said Joe Liro of S.G. Warburg Securities Inc.

Mr. Liro said that the increase of 549,000 jobs in U.S. non-farm employment in October showed that the economy was expanding briskly before stock prices plunged. He said that he expected the November employment data, due Friday, to be fairly strong as well.

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BONN: 21 Billion DM in Investment Incentives Planned

(Continued from first finance page)

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Interest charged on that money would be below the KfW's current fees on lending, the sources said. An additional 6 billion DM would be made available at current KfW interest rates, earmarked for small- and medium-sized businesses.

"It's the cheapest solution," said an economist for a major West German bank in Frankfurt. "The government will only end up paying the difference between the interest currently charged and the new rates. Also, based on a similar program in 1981, it is very doubtful that even half of the funds will ever be used. Towns are very conservative about borrowing."

The cost to the government could be as low as 200 million DM per year, he added.

The proposal was approved Tuesday by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann at a three-hour meeting in Bonn that was attended by Labor Minister Norbert Blum.

The proposal was to be presented for approval Wednesday to Chancellor Kohl and his cabinet. "This was expected," said Peter Pietsch, an economist with Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, of the plan. "It won't provide a big, instant impulse for growth."

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SPORTS

Soccer's Hard Men Flirt With the Limits of the Law

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Are sporting idols above the laws of the common man? In Milan last Sunday, an international soccer star savaged Diego Maradona with a boot raised so high, so recklessly, and with what I say as such malice, that it threatened the superstar's livelihood.

And we call this a game? It's worse than it sounds. The villain who gouged his cleats into Maradona's thigh was almost expected to do so. This was a collision course between Italian-based Argentina, one of them representing creativity, the other destruction.

How would Daniel Passarella, who led Argentina to World Cup victory in 1978 and at 34 still looks menacingly in Inter Milan's defense, deal with Maradona of Naples?

Maradona is the urbane who took the captain's armband before Passarella, the old warrior, was ready to relinquish it. And Maradona then repeated the World Cup triumph a year ago, and reaps wealth and esteem far eclipsing Passarella's.

Their meeting in Milan did not come gently. These, remember, are products of the backstreets with cunning and ruthlessness to match. Passarella first stopped Maradona with intuition, legally and adroitly

intercepting his run in the first half. But the old legs began to tire. Maradona went solo once too often and Passarella clobbered him.

You could see it coming, the cynical lunge into Maradona. Accustomed as we are to Maradona's theatrics, he did look hurt this time and the medics were sorely needed.

Passarella was merely shown the cautionary yellow card — one of nine brandished to squabbling players that afternoon. Soccer accepts and expects his dirty deed, the lowering of human standards in winner-take-all society.

It is, I'm told, naive to oppose it. We British have some naive notions. The boys in blue actually seem to believe it is their job to apply common laws to sportsmen at play.

Two weeks from now, on Dec. 15, a Glasgow court will pass judgment on four soccer pros whose brawling in a recent Rangers-Celtic league match are viewed by the public prosecutor as actions likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Scotland's English neighbors are so petrified that police intervention might spread that players, referees and administrators have suddenly forgotten interminable bickering to appeal to the cops to stay off their green, green sacrosanct patch.

English soccer reckons it pays

the police £2 million (\$3.65 million) a year to watch over the stands, not the play. The FA blows its own whistle on the field and says it's done a great job for years.

Greater than professional ice hockey, where violence is so endemic that Boston's Mayor, Ray-

Nutt was jailed for 18 months

(with 12 months suspended) and O'Sullivan for 28 days. Whatever happened to immunity for sporting crimes of passion? A little difficult in this case: The assaults as well as the victim all are, or were, police constables.

Their own colleagues had no option but to take legal proceedings under an act 11 years ago that a football pitch is "a public place" under the Public Order Act of 1936.

Yet England's professionals plead that the FA can punish them "far in excess of any court, apart of course from the stigma of a criminal record." The FA complains that "overzealous" police admonish players for provocative gestures to fans, and overzealous police escort foul-mouthed players off the field.

Police contend that players "can increase the worst elements of the crowd into violent conduct. There is no doubt that aggression on the pitch is shown in the crowd." That connection, recently voiced in the Soviet Union, is scoffed at by England's defenders of soccer.

As if to demonstrate how tough they can be, referees have sent off 10 players on each of the last two Saturdays in the English league, a total exceeding that in West Germany for all of last season.

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English soccer reckons it pays



The high-kicking Daniel Passarella: at 34, still lurking menacingly in Inter Milan's defense.

criminalizing players' criminal acts. Next they'll say the police are conducting a witch-hunt with recent arrests of late-night prima donnas. Jan Molloy was charged with causing criminal damage at a gay club. Four days later, his Liver-

pool teammate John Aldridge was apprehended outside a nightclub, allegedly drunk and disorderly. The magistrates will keep a date with Aldridge on Dec. 15, the day Glasgow's gang of four come up.

What shame to pin beside the team photograph, the example that players everywhere represent to adoring youth. Where will it end, this police encroachment, this vendetta against the game?

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

If Art Imitates Life, the Final Score Will Be 222-0

United Press International

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Georgia Tech's 222-0 annihilation of Cumberland's football team on Oct. 7, 1916 was so complete that Cumberland began punting on first down to save yardage and two of the team's players tried to hide on the Georgia Tech bench.

A New Orleans producer wants to recreate that record lopsided game in a movie comedy, with Pepper Rodgers starring as Georgia Tech Coach John Heisman, for whom the Heisman Trophy is named.

Rodgers coached Georgia Tech from 1974-79. Bob Keys, an independent producer and former Tulane University football player, says the movie is written; it just needs financial backing.

"It's a funny, funny script," he says. "Cumberland punted on the first down just to get rid of the ball. The longest gain they made was a five-yard loss."

But he says the film — tentatively called "You Dropped It, You Pick It Up" — would not be a football picture as much as a family comedy focusing on Heisman. It would also tell the story of a spunky Cumberland athletic director.

Heisman decided to schedule this little law school out of Tennessee and he felt he could beat them by, maybe, 50 or 60 points."

Meanwhile, Cumberland had dropped its football program, though athletic director George Allen, a law student, was opposed to the idea.

"He felt he could give a good show against Heisman," Keys says. "He was just a little dynamo, and he got his law buddies together and made up a team."

The team had to practice at night atop campus buildings because Cumberland's president didn't want a football team, the story goes.

Keys explained the working title of the script, which was written by Hollywood screenwriter Bill Whitehead. "In the game, one of the Cumberland guys fumbled, and here comes all the great big bruisers. One of the players says to the other, 'You dropped it, you pick it up.'"

At one point, two Cumberland players hid on the Georgia Tech bench under a blanket until Heisman spotted them and ordered them elsewhere — back into the

Rodgers, who coached Georgia Tech as well as the Memphis Showboats of the United States Football League, is ideal for the part, says Keys.

"He looks like Heisman looks. Heisman was a frustrated Shakespearean actor, and Pepper is a frustrated actor," Rodgers says he would be interested in the role if the film gets financial backing and he is not busy making a movie from his own book about football.

"It would be a good role and it would be fun, and I would certainly enjoy doing it," Rodgers says. "I haven't given Keys a definite answer, but if he gets the money I'll certainly consider it."

Keys wants to film the movie at Cumberland, now a four-year college called Cumberland University in Lebanon, 30 miles (48.3 kilometers) east of Nashville. He estimates the budget at \$3.5 million.

"When the audience sees it, they'll be rooting for the underdog," he says. "I want to make some decent pictures. I think the world's ready for them."

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Jackson Helps Raiders Trample Seahawks, 37-14

Rookie Bo Jackson, here spinning to find running room, rushed for a team-record 221 yards on 18 carries and had three touchdowns in leading the Los Angeles Raiders to a 37-14 National Football League victory over Seattle Monday night. The 4-7 Raiders, already eliminated from the playoffs, snapped a seven-game losing streak with their first victory in Seattle's Kingdom since 1981. The loss kept the Seahawks (7-4) from moving into a tie with San Diego for first place in the AFC West. In the second period, Jackson caught a 14-yard TD pass and scored on a 91-yard sprint. On a 2-yard third-quarter burst, he carried Brian Bosworth, Seattle's \$11-million rookie linebacker, into the end zone.

Saboteurs Get In on the Hunt

The Associated Press

CHELTHAM, England — The traditional British hunting scene is of red-blazered riders shouting "Tally ho," blowing bugles and following packs of hounds in search of a bushy tailed fox.

But another group of players has entered the modern-day picture.

A hunt saboteur, whose uniform usually is a combat jacket and blue jeans, skulks in the undergrowth, laying false trails to help the fox escape the hunters and hounds.

Such saboteurs hold that hunting is barbaric and should be banned, but the pro-hunting lobby says the saboteur's tactics are cruel themselves. Hunters cite indiscriminate use of poisons and explosives that endanger both animals and humans. Even the leading anti-hunting group is calling for an end to such sabotage.

The debate over hunting in England has raged for centuries. Critics have offered bills in Parliament to have it banned and leading politicians and writers have tried to try to sway public opinion against it.

Oscar Wilde, the late-19th-century playwright and wit, called fox-hunting "the unspeakable in full pursuit of the unspeakable."

But hunting's supporters say that the more militant the opposition becomes, the stronger their own case grows. "Hunt saboteurs will never make any difference to hunting," said Arin Rickard, a regional official of the British Field Sports Society. "Their very presence consolidates people against it."

Usually by using aniseed bulbs or creosote, the saboteurs lead the hounds the wrong way. Sometimes they block the main riding tracks with vehicles, or hide in the forest sounding a hunting horn to lure the riders off the trail.

Often fights break out between hunt supporters and saboteurs. At Blandford, in southwest England, 49 protesters are awaiting trial on charges of assault

and disorderly conduct after a recent hunt meeting was sabotaged.

"They plant bombs at hunts and spread poisons and they are trying to stop hunting through terrorism," said Rickard.

His society, formed in 1930 to fight legislation that would have outlawed hunting, says the hunt

who manufacture riding equipment.

If the saboteurs succeed in reaching their goal, he said, those people would be out of jobs. Even the League Against Cruel Sports, the biggest group in the anti-hunting lobby, has disassociated itself from the saboteurs' extreme tactics.

"We used to disrupt the hunt until people began doing it the wrong way," said Richard Course, the league's executive director. "We used to do it right. We would go along with a strong-smelling substance, usually creosote, to drown the smell of the fox. We would spread the stuff down and it would put the packs of dogs off the scent. Then we would hide in the woods and sound a hunting horn. We were just helping the fox to get away."

"We used to do it in small numbers. But large numbers of people started turning up, making obscene gestures to the riders and generally acting up for the TV cameras. If it attracted a lot of hooligans, the incident would end up in some sort of punch-up and it would bring our organization into disrepute."

The league has campaigned against hunting since 1924, maintaining that the cruelty laws that protect domestic animals should apply equally in the wild.

"Why is it deemed to be cruel to set a pack of dogs on a cat, but not cruel to set a pack of dogs on a wild animal?" he said.

Course said he hoped public opinion would force a change in the law. Most EEC countries had banned fox and stag hunting on the grounds of cruelty, he said, although there still was some fox hunting in France and stag hunting in Ireland.

He said the league and its opponents had little room for compromise. But a possible solution to the debate lay, he said, in drag-hunting, which involves laying a false scent for the hounds to chase instead of the fox.

"Drag-hunting is great fun and retains all of the excitement of hunting without hurting the fox," he said. "It's the tormenting of the animal that we don't like."

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SCOREBOARD

Through Nov. 29

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 18 4 4 174 110
Philadelphia 15 6 4 155 112
New York 14 7 3 153 112
Washington 13 8 3 151 112
New Jersey 12 9 3 148 110

Central Division
Chicago 18 4 4 174 110
Milwaukee 15 6 4 155 112
Detroit 14 7 3 153 112
Indiana 13 8 3 151 112
Cleveland 12 9 3 148 110

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
Denver 18 4 4 174 110
Seattle 15 6 4 155 112
Utah 14 7 3 153 112
San Antonio 13 8 3 151 112
Sacramento 12 9 3 148 110

Pacific Division
Los Angeles 18 4 4 174 110
Portland 15 6 4 155 112
Seattle 14 7 3 153 112
Phoenix 13 8 3 151 112
Golden State 12 9 3 148 110

NBA Leaders
Through Nov. 29
Points: Magic Johnson 2,372
Rebounds: Magic Johnson 2,372
Assists: Magic Johnson 2,372
Steals: Magic Johnson 2,372
Blocks: Magic Johnson 2,372

NHL Standings
W L T Pts GF GA
NY Islanders 15 7 1 31 88 64
New Jersey 14 8 2 30 88 64
Pittsburgh 13 9 3 29 88 64
Washington 12 10 3 27 88 64
NY Rangers 11 11 3 25 88 64

NHL Leaders
Through Nov. 29
Points: Wayne Gretzky 50
Goals: Wayne Gretzky 30
Assists: Wayne Gretzky 20
Steals: Wayne Gretzky 10
Blocks: Wayne Gretzky 10

NHL Standings
W L T Pts GF GA
Montreal 15 7 1 31 88 64
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Pittsburgh 13 9 3 29 88 64
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Pittsburgh 13 9 3 29 88 64
Washington 12 10 3 27 88 64
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Basketball

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
Boston 18 4 4 174 110
Philadelphia 15 6 4 155 112
New York 14 7 3 153 112
Washington 13 8 3 151 112
New Jersey 12 9 3 148 110

Central Division
Chicago 18 4 4 174 110
Milwaukee 15 6 4 155 112
Detroit 14 7 3 153 112
Indiana 13 8 3 151 112
Cleveland 12 9 3 148 110

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
Denver 18 4 4 174 110
Seattle 15 6 4 155 112
Utah 14 7 3 153 112
San Antonio 13 8 3 151 112
Sacramento 12 9 3 148 110

Pacific Division
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Seattle 14 7 3 153 112
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